THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For DECEMBER, 1810.

The Twenty-fourth Number.

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TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post paid) from professors of the Arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. We conceive that the evident advantage which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

Columella's *two letters are received, but being written with a view to one of the prizes, we are restrained from inserting them in the Repository, or expressing any opinion respecting their merits, till the time appointed for the adjudication of the medals. The necessity of this arrangement must be apparent to the writer.*

The same observation applies to the authors of all the other papers transmitted to us under similar circumstances.

The Supplement to the present volume of the Repository, containing the usual variety of interesting original communications, important intelligence from the London Gazettes, Index to Vol. IV. &c. will be published next month.

Lucubrations on Ghosts, *&c. shall have a place in our Supplement.*

The Observations on Mrs. Fulhame's System of Combustion, with a View to Painting and Dyeing, *will be inserted in an early number.*

The conclusion of Kotzebue's remarks on the History of Spanish Poetry, *are intended for the Supplement.*

We have received Victor's *communication, which shall meet with early attention.*

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——————The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

ON SPLENDOUR OF COLOURS, &c.—By JUNINUS.

(*Continuation of Letter IV. from page 265.*)

MISS *Eve.*—"Don't you think, miss, that a painter might improve himself by studying, or rather selecting, short sentences from the best writers on the nature of the human mind?"

Miss *K.*—"I think so. The great plan on which artists and writers ought to conduct their works, should be to follow the great laws established by the Creator for the regulation of this globe when first set in motion,—reward virtue, punish vice, make folly ridiculous. Infancy, innocence, and beauty in distress, excite commiseration or pity. Burke observes, that love is much nearer to contempt than is generally imagined, and that every large man is a natural object of hatred, because he is feared."

Miss *Eve.*—"Hence it may be inferred, that Mr. Burke was of opinion, that it is very pleasing to us to reflect on our own consequence. Whatever excites a sentiment that borders on contempt, does not rival our consequence; a little man cannot overbear upon us like a large one. For this reason, Nature, in her wisdom, has formed the generality of women with weaker intellects and weaker bodies, than the generality of men. This circumstance gratifies the vanity of men, and renders women subordinate to them. A woman, with a robust, athletic person, hoarse voice, and

strong intellect, would overbear, frighten, and disgust. For the same reason, little men have this consolation, that, if they are not so much respected, they are, at least, more beloved. In this may be traced the great levelling principle of nature, which shews, that the great Creator, the Universal Father, bestows nearly an equality of happiness on all his children. We sometimes see a woman with a large fortune overwhelmed with the vapours in her parlour, while her kitchen-maid is singing merrily under her feet, delighted with that great source of happiness, employment."

Miss *K.*—"Another print—*Milton and his two Daughters*, from G. Romney, in stipple by Benjamin Smith.

"This engraver is one of those who are remarkable for a solid rippled grain, very much resembling the manner of Holl, Mackenzie, Ridley, and some others. This arises in a great measure from equality; from the dots being cut out briskly, of equal sizes, and in small parcels; and from an equality of glittering lights or whites between these companies of dots. Force in this work is chiefly produced by rebiting, the effect of which is an even, solid strength, which the graver cannot accomplish. Great care should be taken not to bite the lights too strong, as the aquafortis causes the dot to grow larger as it descends. For this reason it is much more difficult to eradicate etching, than engraving, in which the dots gradually grow smaller the lower they sink. Plates should be laid in with the assistance of the looking-glass; this produces greater accuracy: in the course of the work, the looking-glass should be removed to various distances for massing, &c. and sometimes it will be proper to work without it. The plate should be laid in bolder and stronger than a novice would think right, because it is the nature of the finishing rules to make it seem to become closer and finer. Where the dots are to be rebitten, they should be laid open; that is, the surface of the copper should be left, that, when the dots are enlarged by rebiting, there may be sufficient room to admit properly of their increased size. This shews, that these engravers should work very much by previous calculation, in order to avoid defects. Many re-enter the dots to make them equal. Rebiting is now considered a more material part of the process of this sort of engraving, than when that practice was first introduced, and is much oftener repeated in the course of the work. The dirt is taken out of the strokes or dots by spirits of turpentine, and, when rubbed with whiting, the latter is removed with stale crumb of bread and a buckle brush. The plate should not be made very hot, lest the ground run into the dots or strokes. A little etching-ground should be laid regularly on the dabber, applied sparingly to the copper, and a great number of times is requisite to prepare the finer parts, because great care must be taken to prevent the ground from covering the interior of the previous work.

"In engraving, the outline should be made as accurate as the artist can draw it, and, as has been observed, the work laid on by the glass, that the original being there the same way as the plate, its accuracy may be the more easily ascertained. An

early proof of the plate should be printed, that the engraver may compare the proof with the original, and carefully correct what is amiss, with a pencil or chalk. The person who makes these alterations should proceed with the plate, because the mind that has been thus employed is conscious of many trifles, and enabled to remove defects that are unknown to others. When the work is almost finished, and the engraver has been some time from it, on his return, when he first enters the room, he should take a transient glance at his picture and proof, which are supposed to be so placed that both may be seen together. This will give him a general idea how the whole together of the work and the original correspond in the masses, force, effect, &c."

Miss *Eve.*—" Don't you think that so much attention to such trifles, as the grain, &c. may cause the higher rules to be too much neglected? May it not have a tendency to make the artist guilty of a fault charged against some ancient sculptors?

'The meanest sculptor in the Emilian square
'Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;
'Expert in trifles and a cunning fool,
'Able t' express the parts—not comprehend the whole.'

Don't you think that if they were to adopt the principle pursued in drawing, that is, try to make the work even and solid, it would be a more liberal way of proceeding?"

Miss *K.*—" There may be faults both ways. Bartolozzi and many other excellent engravers only aimed at evenness; but it is certain that different sorts of work imitate different stuffs and surfaces. Even irregular and hairy work may be introduced, to imitate blankets and such like substances. Perhaps this, and not the rippled grain, may be considered the most meritorious in this sort of engraving. It should be observed, that a clear grain is wanted on clear surfaces, flesh, &c. even in their shadows. Those engravers who work with method, work with far greater certainty and pleasure, give satisfaction, and get paid for their solid works; while others, for want of this, load their plates with defects, and though some of these may have much more merit than the methodists, still they may chance to have their work returned, as unfit for publication, and be told by the printsellers, that their plates are rotten. Many excellent engravers have rotten plates lying by them, both in stroke and mezzotinto. They have failed merely for want of method. I say they have not a turn for that sort of work. They scrape or tear it immediately out of harmony; whereas the practised engraver in that line, in his first proof, brings every thing on harmoniously alike, similar to the first dawn of day. This he gradually matures with harmony and solidity, till, as it were, bright daylight, or a sunny effect, is diffused."

Miss *Eve.*—" Did not the engravers produce as good a grain as this rippled grain, when this manner was first practised in this country?"

Miss *K.*—" Yes; some, better. How very excellent is the grain of some of Ryland's engravings! The best grain that occurs to my recollection, is in a small plate, inscribed Zara, exhibiting a lady with a front face, in an elegant fancy dress, as a representative of the dramatic

character of *Zara*. It is, in fact, the portrait of Mrs. de Loutherbourg, wife of the celebrated painter of that name, from a picture by himself, and published in 1776. This lady was then considered one of the most beautiful women in the kingdom. It was engraved by Gabriel Scroudomoff, a native of Russia, born about 1750, and patronized and pensioned by that encourager of the arts, Catharine II. Empress of Russia. He resided in this country, where he engraved a great number of plates, from about 1774 till 1782. There is a peculiar bloom in this small plate that perhaps has never been equalled.

"*King Lear*, designed and etched by J. H. Mortimer.

"This print is one of a set from Shakspeare, well drawn, and etched with great spirit.—His *King John signing Magna Charta*, engraved by Ryland, and the *Battle of Agincourt*, engraved by Burke, exhibit very meritorious specimens of this eminent painter's abilities.

"John Hamilton Mortimer was born about 1738, at Eastbourne, in Sussex. He was pupil to Thomas Hudson, as were also Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Wright of Derby. He lived some years in Essex-street, Strand, and died of a pleurisy at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, Feb. 5th, 1779. In the church of that town is his painting of St. Paul preaching to the Britons. Mickle has written the following lines to the memory of this artist:

'On Angelo's proud tomb no tear was shed,
'Pleas'd was each Muse, for full his honours spread,
'To bear his genius to its utmost shore,
'The length of human days could give no more.
'Oh! Mortimer, on thy untimely urn,
'The Arts and all the gentle Muses mourn,
'And shades of English heroes gliding by,
'Heave o'er thy shrine the languid, hopeless sigh!
'Thine all the breathing rage of bold design,
'And all the poetry of painting thine.
'Oh! long had thy meridian sun to blaze,
'And onward hov'ring in its magic rays,
'What visions rose, fair England's patriots old,
'Monarchs of proudest fame, and barons bold,
'In the fir'd moments of their bravest strife,
'Bursting, beneath thy hand, again to life!
'So shone thy noon, when one dim void profound,
'Rush'd down, and shapeless darkness clos'd around.
'Alas! while ghosts of heroes round thy tomb,
'Robb'd of their hope, bewail the artist's doom;
'Thy friend, O Mortimer! in grief sincere,
'Pours o'er the man sad mem'ry's silent tear,
'And, in the fond remembrance of thy heart,
'Forgets the honours of thy wond'rous art."

"*Beauty*, a naked female, from G. B. Cipriani. F. Bartolozzi, *sculp*.

Miss *Eve*.—"Upon what principles of proportion, think you, did Cipriani draw his beautiful females?"

Miss *K*.—"The neck long, shoulders narrow, large towards the hips, also the thighs at the upper part very large; the upper part of the arm next the shoulder thicker than towards the elbow; the extremities, particularly towards the wrists and ancles, very small: feet and hands small; fingers long, tapering, and in a graceful line; the second toe longest, at a little distance from the great toe, and the little one very retired. The face rather small and oval; the eyes at some distance, the mouth near the nose, which should be straight and little aquiline: hair in graceful ringlets and masses, beautifully dishevelled—the ancients were partial to the golden colour. The head should have a graceful air; the whole figure an

elegant, graceful attitude, with easy gentle motions; the limbs harmoniously contrasted—the whole in long serpentine lines (such as Hogarth terms the line of beauty); and a general harmony of the lines in her whole figure, drapery, &c.—few parts, and long lines. Beauty is greatly heightened when employed in virtuous actions."

Miss *Eve.*—"You describe beauty like a skittle, small at both ends, and large in the middle. It is said that Hogarth could not draw a beautiful female, though he could teach others how to do it."

Miss *K.*—"Another print—*The Rural Italian Wedding.* Francis Zuccarelli *pinx.* The figures engraved by Francis Bartolozzi, and the landscape by Francis Vivarez.

"This very meritorious print is indeed remarkable. It is engraved by the two best engravers for figures and landscape that ever resided in this country, and they with the painter had all three Francis for their christian name.

"*The Landing of Æneas in Italy, the allegorical Morning of the Roman Empire.* James Mason *sc.*

"This is a companion to *Roman Edifices in Ruins,* or *the allegorical Evening of the Roman Empire,* engraved by Woollett. They are both from Claude Lorraine, and were both published by Boydell, June 24, 1772.

"Claude's landscapes are of the very first class of excellence. They are so serene, so lovely, and so romantic, as almost to excite the wish that we were inhabitants of situations apparently destined for the abode of happines. They are all ideal, that is, select. What a superiority they possess over the individuality, or common nature, so frequent in the Dutch and Flemish landscapes! In this respect they enjoy the same advantage as the best Italian masters have in their figures over those of the lower schools.

"Claude well understood the great use of a length of line; we often find in his works a long bridge that strikes the form of some landscape, and continues the line all across. Of the harmony of lines he seems also to have known somewhat, but almost nothing when compared with Fuseli and a few others. It may be observed, that, at a distance, his pictures in effect form, as it were, two great masses, the sky, light, and the earth, darkness.

"As a landscape-engraver, James Mason was of the first class of excellence.

"Another print—*Portrait of Mrs. Crouch,* from T. Lawrence. Ridley *sculp.* 1792, stipple.

"This elegant actress and excellent singer was the daughter of Mr. Peregrine Phillips, an attorney, and was born in Gray's Inn-lane, in 1763. She died, of a decline, at Brighton, 2d Oct. 1805. She had a brother, Peregrine, a promising young artist, who exhibited his works at the exhibition in Pall-Mall. He was with his sister in Ireland about the year 1785, and there died, at the age of 25.

"The portrait of this lady, like many others by the same elegant painter, is in an easy, graceful attitude, light and airy. The hair is in a few convex scrolls, running from centers, like ornaments thrown into a few parcels, separated by a breadth of light and shadow. This gives the appearance of powdered hair,

even in a print of one colour, as in this portrait. Brilliancy of colouring in a high degree is attributed to Lawrence; but this brilliancy will, upon examination, be found to proceed in a great measure from other causes than the colours. If a print be engraved in a highly finished manner from this painter, it will be found to possess a brilliancy superior to most others. Lawrence's brilliancy arises, in a great measure, from an abundance of little shapes and light on the face, and from that great source of clearness, extreme precision. The forms in many parts are as sharp as sharpness itself, and the outlines seem as if executed with the point of a needle. These outlines are also enriched by varied angles, and diversified by being relieved sometimes by light, at others by shadow, and at others again by the blending of the terminations. He dexterously contrives to enrich the center of vision by detail, and judiciously subordinates by general and particular gradations. He gives vast force and mellowness by strengthening the shadows in their middles. The features unite in expressing the same passion. In short, he has adopted most of the principles of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who, though not professedly his master, yet carefully instructed him. Elegance in portraits arises in a great degree from gentle motions, gentleness of mind. If a hand is supported by a table, it leans perhaps on the end of the fore-finger—nothing fisted, nothing pugilistic—this is the character of the vulgar."

Miss *Eve.*—"We often find more plainly what is right by considering what is wrong. You just now observed, that a beautiful woman should have a small head, shaped like an egg with the smaller part downwards, &c. Let us imagine the reverse of what you described. What a fright would a woman appear, with a large, round, or square head, a short neck, broad shoulders, narrow hips, slender thighs, especially at the upper part, very thick legs, particularly about the ancle, large feet, eyes near each other, like a monkey's, and near a pug nose, the mouth a long way from the nose, very large, and a little chin! Fuseli himself could not draw a witch more ugly than this.—But what do you mean, miss, by painting as with the point of a needle?"

Miss *K.*—"By that simile I meant only to give an idea of that great source of cleanness or clearness, sharp terminations, or extreme precision. At the same time, as Reynolds observes, there should be a due degree of sharpness and bluntness. Extreme precision is so very important for clearness, that if a drawing, print, or picture, be executed by a person who does not understand it, and afterwards touched by a person who does, and who works an eye for example, this precision immediately illuminates that feature, and makes every other part of the piece appear very unfinished. The same principle will clean the mouth, the nose, every feature, and every part. In landscape, it should be observed, extreme precision exists most in the front ground and in the center of vision, or where the eye is most fixed. Distances are more blunted, or, as it were, stumped. The same in fruit, flowers, animals, and every thing. This is the great

executive principle. Who could not in a few minutes understand this? Where then is the genius required for the execution?"

Miss *Eve.*—" But is it not difficult, especially in whole-length portraits, to design with propriety and elegance? What I mean is, to be poetically ideal, to introduce what the subject is capable of receiving, according to the character."

Miss *K.*—" There is but little scope left for invention. The best selections, both in painting and poetry, have long since been made by our predecessors: nothing but the gleanings are left for us. Many do not believe this, because they do not know, because they are not in the habit of observing what has been done by others. The whole that we can aspire to is, to combine and disguise. In general they are not Solomons that view our works, and we pass for original geniuses. I could instance thousands of such plagiarisms as the following in our best artists and poets:

——— 'The swan, with arched neck
'Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
'Her state with oary feet.'——

MILTON, *Paradise Lost.*

——— 'The stately sailing swan
'Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale,
'And arching proud his neck, with oary feet
'Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier isle,
'Protective of his young.'

THOMSON, *Seasons.*

'Amazement seiz'd
'All th' host of heav'n—back they recoil'd, afraid
'At first, and call'd me Sin, and for a sign
'Portentous held me; but familiar grown,
'I pleas'd, and with attractive graces won
'The most averse.'——

MILTON, *Paradise Lost.*

'Vice is a monster of such hateful mien,
'That to be hated needs but to be seen;
'Yet seen too oft, familiar with the face,
'We first endure, then pity, then embrace.'

POPE, *Essay on Man.*

" Thus hundreds of poets and painters, that pass for originals, are, as Reynolds expresses it, 'always copying, always original.' If we are eminent, we are almost all, as Churchill, in his *Rosciad*, observes of Holland, when comparing him to Garrick, whom he imitated—

————'A copy, and no more,
'Of something better that we've seen before.'

" This copying or borrowing confers so much merit, that individual exertion does not stand the least chance against it. This great part of the business of an artist is, to observe the result of the selections and borrowings from others of those who have succeeded most. Some may imagine that their own genius will enable them to equal these, but they will find themselves to be mistaken. If they seek out the strongest men, and those too armed, can they hope to contend successfully with them in corporeal strength and in combat? If we enrich ourselves from the stores of others, posterity may call us geniuses, and great men yet unborn may in like manner pilfer from us."

JUNINUS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND OF ZANTE.

(Concluded from page 269.)

HAVING expressed a wish to visit the spring of natural tar, situated in the valley of Chieri, on the opposite side of the island, several young people of the town offered to accompany us. They procured us excellent horses, equipped exactly in the French style, and we set out towards evening on the 12th July.

We first passed through an extensive and highly cultivated plain, adorned with many handsome casinos or country houses, surrounded with large gardens and plantations of olive-trees. Our road led us through the midst of them, and in a few hours we arrived at a small Greek convent, where we were expected to pass the night. The superior received us in a very polite and friendly manner, and entertained us with a great number of excellent productions reared by the monks themselves in the grounds belonging to the convent. The pains and labour bestowed on their cultivation are abundantly remunerated by the greatest variety of exquisite fruits and vegetables.

Next morning we continued our journey towards the springs. As the road from this place was too difficult for our horses, we took mules and asses, for these animals are more accustomed to climb the steep and rocky roads.

Passing, at a little distance, a small village called Itakia, or Little Ithaca, a great number of women came from it to meet us, and invited us to go home with them and take some refreshment. There was not a single individual of the other sex among them, neither had we seen one any where in the fields. On enquiring the reason of this, we were informed, that at this season most of the inhabitants of the village go over to the Morea, where they hire themselves as reapers. When they return they commonly bring back with them as much corn as supports their families during a part of the year. As most of the ground in the island of Zante is employed in the cultivation of the *uva passa*, or currant, the corn raised there is not sufficient for the consumption of the country people, and the inhabitants of the town are also obliged to procure the whole of their supplies of grain from abroad.

After a march of an hour and a half we reached the plain of Chieri, which, from the high roads and rushes with which it is thickly overgrown, has the appearance of a large morass. From the strong, sulphureous smell that diffused itself around, we soon perceived that we were approaching the object of our curiosity. The springs are situated in the southern part of the island, at the bottom of a bay, and opposite to a small island, where vessels coming from the Levant are obliged to perform quarantine. Here we alighted from our mules, and were conducted over a black soil, which shook at every step, some distance farther, to the spring, which is about seven feet in diameter. The water in this hole, which is often agitated both by inquisitive persons and

those who collect the tar from it, seems to be impregnated throughout with that substance. Its surface, as well as that of the water in the little stream which flows from it, is covered with an oil, that, to the great astonishment of the *Zantiots*, displays all the hues of the rainbow. This oil is mixed with a scum, which communicates a black colour to all the plants that it touches on the banks of the stream. The earth also is quite black from its commixture with naptha, and seems every where to be composed of a thick crust, with nothing but water underneath. If you but tread heavily it trembles to a considerable distance round about, and a stick thrust into it is quite wet when drawn out again.

This is the principal spring from which the tar is continually rising. It has been observed to predict earthquakes, for at such times a regular column of tar rises from it and shoots boiling above the water. The hole containing this spring is very deep. We fastened several very long reeds together, but could find no bottom, and when we drew them out again they were covered with an extremely fluid tar, brown and transparent.

This remarkable spring belongs to a private individual in the town, who derives from it a considerable revenue. He has constructed close to it several capacious basons of masonry, which are daily filled from the spring, and from which, when the water evaporates, the tar that is left behind is removed into skins or casks. This substance is an extremely valuable article of trade: it cannot, however, be used alone, on account of its too great fluidity, but is mixed with common tar, when it becomes of excellent quality. I was assured every where in the island that when this tar is employed unmixed, it grows hard in the sun, and soft in water, though they produce the very contrary effects in tar of artificial preparation.

Farther on along the sea-coast, there are several other springs of this kind, which are indeed less productive, but where the process observed by nature in these pits can be clearly traced. The water in them, when the oil is swept from its surface, is in a high degree pellucid, so that you may plainly see the bottom of the well and the rock from which the tar issues. The latter rises from small apertures, whence water also shoots forth with extraordinary velocity, and, at the same time, an innumerable multitude of small bubbles, which seem to contain nothing but a species of gas, that very soon mingles with the whole mass of water, without reaching its surface; unless it be assumed that the supernatant oil owes its origin to these bubbles. The tar itself oozes but slowly and in drops from the rock; these drops are at first no larger than a pea, but they gradually increase in size the nearer they approach to the surface of the spring, till at length they attain the bulk of a melon. They then open in the upper part, and run over into the streams that flow from these springs, and are hurried along their bottoms by the force of the water and in consequence of the natural inclination of the ground. Each of these globes of tar is followed by a new one, which bursts like the former, and this process is repeated without intermission. There are

probably similar springs at the bottom of the sea; for upon the coast are frequently found lumps of tar of the very same nature as that procured from the wells which have just been described.

The highest encomiums were bestowed on the medicinal properties of the water of these springs, which is said to be particularly wholesome in diseases of the lungs, and to have effected a great number of other cures of every kind. One of our companions from the town ascribed to it his recovery from a malignant fever, which had long withstood all the efforts of the physicians. He had been advised to drink some of the water of these springs, and conceiving that its virtues consisted only in the tar which it contained, he judged that the tar itself must be still more efficacious, and accordingly took a pretty large dose of that substance. This was followed the next morning by the evacuation of an extraordinary quantity of slime and other obstructing matters; and the patient was thoroughly cured by this violent and extremely hazardous remedy.

As our companions so highly extolled the efficacy of this water, we likewise took a fancy to taste it. It has a very strong sulphureous smell, is extremely cold, and its taste is in a very slight degree mineral, but by no means disagreeable. Our curiosity, however, cost us dear, for this celebrated medicine, which we had no sort of occasion for, produced the most unpleasant effects, but of a different kind in each individual.

In the preceding year, our consul in this island had paid a visit to these springs in company with some foreign literati. On this occasion the ground near the springs was dug up, but no other discovery was made, except that the tar flows northward, and afterwards again to the east, whereas the course of the water is found to be due south.

What then can be the unknown power which enables this fluid, but very heavy substance to overcome even the natural inclination of the ground, and propels it in a contrary direction to that which, from its specific gravity, it ought to take? The Zantiots have no doubt that this effect is owing to a volcano, to which these tar-pits served for air-holes. They likewise assert, that vegetation is inconceivably promoted by the warmth originating in the same cause. It is certainly true that the country round these springs is the most fertile part of the island. The trees there produce a much greater quantity of fruit, and which is of better flavour and ripens much sooner than any where else. They have likewise observed that these trees never attain any great age, but decay in the course of a few years.

We returned about noon to the convent. In the evening we returned our sincere thanks to the monks for their hospitable reception, and set out on our return to the town. By the way we rested a short time at one of the casinos which we had seen in coming, and experienced great civility, though the owner was from home. This casino is surrounded on the outside with a row of pilasters, and adorned with a frieze, upon which are placed busts and vases of white marble. The interior arrangements are very commodious; and the house is elegantly furnished, half in the European and

half in the Turkish style; whatever tends most to comfort and convenience, having been selected from each. Several of the apartments, which are constantly kept in readiness for strangers, combine all that the most scrupulous attention to a guest can dictate. This country house belongs to two brothers, Venetians by birth, who are united in the closest bonds of friendship, though one or other of them is continually abroad. These separations, from which their friendship suffers no diminution, are alluded to in a painting suspended in the hall. To the two ends of a string which forms a knot in the middle, are fastened two doves, which are flying away in contrary directions. Underneath is this motto in French: *En s'cloignant le nœud se resserre.* The grounds belonging to this house are likewise laid out with taste, and kept in the best order. One might wish that there was more shade in them; but land is so valuable in this island, that its inhabitants cannot prevail upon themselves to apply it to the mere purpose of pleasure or ornament.

We here saw them gathering currants. They are spread to dry upon a floor formed for the purpose, by stamping the earth till it is quite hard: it is made to rise gently in the middle, that the rain, which fortunately is not much to be feared at this season, may run off. To harden this floor and to prevent weeds from growing upon it, they employ a peculiar method, elsewhere but little known. They sprinkle it with the water arising from olives when pressed, which is very sharp, and yet impregnated with many oleaginous particles. This water soaks into the ground, in which it deposits its oil, and renders it impenetrable to all humidity. This sprinkling must be repeated from time to time, indeed almost every year; but in a country producing such prodigious abundance of olives, this is a very easy task.

By this mode of treatment, the currants are protected from the worst enemy that can attack them; for if, during the eight or ten days in which they remain upon the floor, they are touched in the least by wet or damp, they will not keep; and thus this branch of trade, which constitutes the principal wealth of the inhabitants, would be utterly destroyed. The total harvest of dried currants in the whole island, amounts, one year with another, to from ten to fifteen millions of Venetian pounds, which are exported in fifteen or twenty ships to England and Holland. The abundance of the other productions of the island, considering its small extent, is truly astonishing. Between forty and sixty thousand barrels of olive-oil are annually raised in it; besides a prodigious quantity of excellent fruit, for instance, melons, peaches, figs, lemons, oranges, limes, and an exquisite wine, which, however, is consumed by the inhabitants, except one or two cargoes that are exported. The corn and vegetables, on the other hand, scarcely supply the wants of the inhabitants for three months in the year. The population of the whole island amounts to about 40,000 souls; of these the town contains about 18,000, and the others live dispersed in forty-eight villages.

Such is the substance of the information which I obtained respect-

ing the commerce and agriculture of this island; but this little cannot fail to excite astonishment, to find in an island, containing no more than eight or nine geographical square miles, and in such an intensely hot climate, a people so active and industrious, who apply themselves at the same time to trade and agriculture, and by their united means are not only enjoying in a high degree the comforts of life, but have even amassed considerable wealth; while, on the other hand, the inhabitants of the continent, instead of duly cultivating their immense possessions, the soil of which is at least equal in fertility to that of Zante, suffer them to run wild, and be overgrown with heath and wood, and neglect to turn even the latter to the smallest account.

GENERAL STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE STATES COMPOSING THE CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

I beg leave to inclose to you for insertion in your entertaining and instructive miscellany, a document, which appears to me highly worthy of the attention of your readers, and of every Englishman not absolutely indifferent to the present distorted politics of Europe.—It is a *General Statistical View of the Confederation of the Rhine*, the adulterous scion of that once venerable political stem, the German empire. In me its perusal excited a variety of serious and melancholy reflections. The cunning with which the tyrant of the Continent lopped off, by degrees, branch after branch to engraft it on his own pestilential trunk, is apparent from the column of dates at which he prevailed on, or forced, the different ancient families of German sovereigns (the parent stock of almost every existing European dynasty), to become, not only the vassals of his power, but even the instruments of its lawless extension. The same cunning, likewise, which knows how to adopt his mode of oppression to the characters and prejudices of the oppressed, has, as you may perceive, sir, induced him to leave the degraded German princes an appearance, an *ignis fatuus*, of their ancient constitution. They have their diet, their primate, their colleges;—he has also had the generosity to leave them their military contingents, with the only slight alteration, that, in lieu of calling out those contingents, as formerly, to combat the enemies of their country, they are, according to the present system, forced from their homes either to fight the battles of their oppressor in distant regions, or,—shuddering to reflect,—to butcher their brothers and countrymen on their own soil. Whole battalions of Germans fell by the fire of German cannon at the battles of Aspern and Wagram; thousands, nay, tens of thousands, of Bavarians and Saxons were reluctantly destroyed by the brave Tyrolese; Schill, the German patriot, was hunted to the shores of the Baltic by German bayonets; and that generous prince, the offspring of the hero, who, at Minden and Bergen,

GENERAL STATISTICAL VIEW

Of the Confederation of the Rhine, exhibiting the Extent, Population, and Revenue of every State of which it is composed, as also the Contingent of Troops which each is obliged to furnish to France.

	STATES OF THE CONFEDERATION.	*Date of Accession to the Confederation.*	*Extent in Geographical square Miles.*	*Population.*	REVENUE. *In Rhenish Florins.*	REVENUE. *Or In £ Sterling.*	*Contingent of Troops to be furnished to France.*
	I. ROYAL COLLEGE.						
1	Dominions of the Prince Primate	12th July, 1806	43	170,000	1,500,000	136,364	968
2	Kingdom of Bavaria	Ditto	1,636	3,231,570	20,000,000	1,818,182	30,000
3	Ditto Wurtemberg	Ditto	330	1,183,000	8,000,000	727,273	12,000
4	Ditto Saxony, and	11th Dec. 1806	723	2,085,476	14,000,000	1,272,727	20,000 } 50,000
	Duchy of Warsaw		1,851	2,277,000	8,000,000	727,273	30,000
5	Kingdom of Westphalia	9th July, 1807	717	1,912,303	14,000,000	1,272,727	25,000
6	Grand Duchy of Baden	12th July, 1806	275	922,649	6,500,000	590,909	8,000
7	Ditto Berg	Ditto	310	932,000	5,500,000	500,000	5,000
8	Ditto Hesse	Ditto	206	560,000	3,200,000	290,909	4,000
9	Ditto Wurzburg	25th Sep. 1806	96	280,000	2,400,000	218,182	2,000
	II. COLLEGE OF PRINCES.						
10	Duchy of Nassau Using	12th July, 1806	65	166,000 }	1,700,000	154,545	1,680
11	Principality of Nassau Weilburg	Ditto	40	105,000 }			
12	Ditto Hohenzollern Heching	Ditto	6	14,000	60,000	5,454	97 } 290
13	Ditto Hohenzollern Sigmaring	Ditto	10	39,000	190,000	17,273	193 }
14	Ditto Salm-Salm	Ditto	20	37,000	150,000	13,636 }	323
15	Ditto Salm-Kyrburg	Ditto	10	18,000	80,000	7,273 }	
16	Ditto Isenburg	Ditto	12	42,000	250,000	22,727	291
17	Duchy of Aremberg	Ditto	50	60,000	300,000	27,273	379
18	Principality of Lichtenstein	Ditto	$2\frac{1}{2}$	6,500	40,000	3,636	40
19	Ditto Leyen	Ditto	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	34,000	3,091	29
20	Duchy of Saxe-Gotha	15th Dec. 1806	54	180,000	1,300,000	118,182	1,100 } 2,800
21	Ditto Saxe-Weimar	Ditto	36	110,000	1,000,000	90,909	800 }
22	Ditto Saxe-Meinungen	Ditto	18	40,000	350,000	31,818	300 }
23	Ditto Saxe-Hildburghausen	Ditto	11	33,000	150,000	13,636	200 }
24	Ditto Saxe-Coburg	Ditto	19	60,000	400,000	36,364	400 }
25	Principality of Anhalt-Bernburg	18th April, 1807	16	35,200	350,000	31,818	240 } 800
26	Ditto Anhalt-Koethen	Ditto	15	30,000	300,000	27,274	210 }
27	Ditto Anhalt-Dessau	Ditto	17	52,000	440,000	40,000	350 }
28	Ditto Lippe-Detmold	Ditto	25	70,500	250,000	22,727	500 } 650
29	Ditto Lippe-Schaumburg	Ditto	10	20,500	80,000	7,273	150 }
30	Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	22d March, 1808	226	328,636	1,800,000	163,636	1,900 } 2,300
31	Ditto Mecklenburg-Strelitz	18th March, 1808	48	70,000	530,000	48,182	400 }
32	Principality of Reuss-Ebersdorf	18th April, 1807	6	18,000	80,000	7,273	100 } 450
33	Ditto Reuss-Graitz	Ditto	7	25,000	120,000	10,909	117 }
34	Ditto Reuss-Lobenstein	Ditto	$6\frac{1}{2}$	18,000	110,000	10,000	108 }
35	Ditto Reuss-Schleitz	Ditto	6	18,000	100,000	9,091	125 }
36	Ditto Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Ditto	22	56,000	360,000	32,727	325 } 650
37	Ditto Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Ditto	23	58,000	350,000	31,818	325 }
38	Ditto Waldeck	Ditto	22	48,000	350,000	31,818	400
39	Ditto Holstein-Oldenburg	14th Oct. 1808	97	160,000	860,000	78,182	800
	Total	. . . .	$7,089\frac{1}{2}$	15,477,334	95,184,000	8,653,091	148,850

saved his country, by hurling destruction among the ancestors of the *great* nation, after vainly struggling for the liberty of his native land, had to fly from the persecution of his unwilling countrymen, to seek an asylum in the only spot of Europe still unpolluted by the grasp of the usurper. The *refined* policy of that monster requires, moreover, that German blood should flow in Spain and Portugal; the Dutch, Italians, and Danes he sends to slaughter in Germany; and, but for his stupidity, Spanish and Portuguese legions would have been doomed to perish on the plains of Austria and Bavaria. A glance at the annexed table will shew, that even the weakest prince is not exempt from military fealty; if his dominions are not more extensive than Wimbledon common, if he can but muster nine and twenty wretches, assist, he must, in the infernal work of general subjugation. "Every little makes a muckle."—Look, Mr. Editor, at the sum total of this military pie, and you will, with astonishment no doubt, behold near one hundred and fifty thousand unfortunate Germans doomed to perish at the whim of their "*Protector*."

While we pity the state of degradation into which, not only this catalogue of petty sovereigns, but their betters on the Continent, have been successively humbled, we cannot but be aware of the causes which have brought on their misfortune. Imbecility in their councils, and a short-sighted system of yielding and temporizing policy arising from thence, a disunion of the constituent parts of the state, distrust of the mass of the people, and a consequent partiality to the dazzling and treacherous doctrines of reform-seeking demagogues—will be found to have more or less speedily operated their ruin. Some looked on the approaching storm with apathy, not dreaming that the gulph which surrounded them would, sooner or later, swallow them up along with their neighbours; others fancied security in making a delusive peace with the enemy; and others again, one at one time, and another at another, but never simultaneously, attempted to oppose to the torrent, a premature, crude, and ill-combined resistance. All shared, in their turn, the same fate; in acknowledged vassalage, or in ignominious dependance, do we now behold all lie prostrate at the feet of their supreme master. One country alone, I speak it with inward pride, not solely from its insular situation, but from the energy of its people, and the wise policy of its rulers, defies the storm, galls the tyrant, and, in all human probability, will outlive the existence of his power, as long as it shall prefer the wise system of strenuous, and I hope, eternal resistance to any conditions of peace, that, in the present situation of affairs, it can expect at his hands, and indeed, to any peace to be enjoyed with such a man. In Spain we have a striking instance of the irresistible power of national energy alone, even when abandoned and betrayed by its government. That country is no more subdued than it was two years ago; on the contrary, every province, although covered with French bayonets, is as much as ever in a state of open resistance.

Ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi, is the cheapest experience. Rather,

therefore, than make the fatal bow, let us submit to every sacrifice of our comforts, nay, of our necessities, to enable us to persist in war against a man, with whom peace without ruin is impossible. He is himself already working at his downfal; it is, perhaps, nearer than we are aware of.

I am, Sir, &c.

Teuto.

November 2, 1810.

LETTER FROM AMELIA.

My ever dear and honoured Mother,

If I had not received a letter from you to-day, announcing your indisposition to have been altogether temporary, and had you not convinced me of it by the half-dozen lines written by yourself to give me the delightful information, I should have set off for the hall to-morrow morning. London and all its attractions vanished in an instant, on the consideration that I might be necessary to your comforts. You have, with your usual, and indeed, unremitting goodness, frequently assured me that I add to them by my communications; and it is that assurance which alone quenches the compunctions of my bosom at so long an absence from you, and the reflection, that it is not, according to your plan of my London visit, drawing to an immediate conclusion.

I long to receive an answer to my last letter, though an hint as to your general opinion of it would content me. I really felt myself acting with more than common courage when I ventured upon the subject. It appeared too knowing for your Amelia, and when I read it over previous to its being enveloped, the indispensible duty of never concealing a thought from you, could alone have prevented me from consigning it to the flames.

It is not that I am disposed to be alarmed at finding myself in the wrong, after I have endeavoured to be in the right, that must necessarily happen to those who are very superior to myself; besides, by the pre-eminent advantage of your unerring correction, I am secured from falling again into apparent error, as I trust, for ever. I cannot consider it, nevertheless, but as a bold step, and even if you should determine that I have not been wrong in taking it, as I hope you will, I shall not easily bring myself to think of it without trepidation. At all events, you are the only person upon earth, my dearest mother, to whom I could, and most certainly to whom I ought, to disclose this occult branch of my philosophy. When a young woman chuses to descant upon a young man, with whom she has no relation from consanguinity, family friendship, or intimate acquaintance, it cannot be considered but as a very delicate subject. Notwithstanding, I entered into it without reserve, and, as far as it went, I was scarcely less interested, than in the history which occupied the preceding letters. The picture of erring virtue has something very affecting in it; the faults of a good, inexperienced heart, one must seriously lament, but ought not, I think, rigidly to condemn. The profusion which is the excess of generosity, the spirit of honour which disdains even a justifiable evasion, and the humanity which gives what, literally speaking, is not its own to bestow,

may be considered as such strong shades of virtue, that I do not wish to discard from me the disposition to consider them with those sensations of pity, which have no very cold symptoms of esteem blended with them. But when errors of this nature are followed by the noble resolution of amendment, when the mind, conscious of its past weakness, collects its strength, and, disdaining the contumely of the world, the cool regards of former friends, the exulting scoffs of envy, and the mortifying circumstances which ever wait on fallen fortune, calmly dictates a retreat, to cultivate reason and the worship of wisdom at that altar, which is to be found in the secluded shade of distant retirement, who can view the track of such an hermit without the warmest wish and the sincerest admiration?—But to complete the picture. When he has passed the season of purgation, and returns with all his virtues clear and freed from their former errors; when he reappears in his purified and renovated state, and with the conscious dignity that it has been the work of reason and reflection; when the cloud which had obscured him and his fortune disappears, and presents him in all the sober splendour of unsullied restoration; I cannot conceive a more gratifying spectacle to good men on earth, as we know, from more than human authority, it will be to angelic natures!—Here again I am verging to the subject of my last letter, before I know your sentiments upon it.

It was the peculiar, and, as it appeared to me, very unfeeling manner, which Lady Elizabeth —— treated some very general observations of mine on this very interesting topic, which contributed to strengthen a notion that has some time been growing upon me, of her possessing but a small, if any, portion of those sensibilities to which Mr. B—— looks for the sum of his good,—for the consummation of his happiness in the remaining part of his life.

It may be a very great presumption in me, to entertain a difference of opinion on a subject with which he has been so long acquainted, of which he must be supposed to be such a superior judge, and to which he has paid so long and scrutinizing an attention; but I cannot, nevertheless, bring myself, with all my respect for his sagacity, to a coincidence with his faith in the object of his idolatry. He declares that she is the counterpart of his darling mother. You cannot but be strongly impressed with the idea of that admirable woman's consummate excellence, as it appeared in his long detail of her extraordinary virtues. Nor can the character of Lady Elizabeth have escaped you, as she has been faithfully represented in my frequent descriptions of her. Now, it does not appear to me, that two more contrasted characters can be found, than the immaculate Mrs. B——, always preserving the line of duty, propriety, and affection; and the high-flying, lively, dashing young woman of fashion, whose husband her son is destined to be.

The one gave to all the functions of life, a constant, unvarying, and dignified attention; her mind possessed every accomplishment of her birth and station, enlivened by a regulated vivacity, and decorated

with all the elegance of polished manners; the whole chastened and sublimed by a constant, habitual, and pious sense of duty, in all the avocations which claimed her regard.

The other is a fine, showy, elegant, sprightly, accomplished, clever young woman, who is governed in all her actions, and influenced in all her notions, by what is called the fashion. Her manners, her appearance, her opinions, her language, and even her words, are in entire submission to that ever varying and capricious power. To be among the first in following a new mode is one of the leading objects of her ambition; and I have heard her say more than once in her lively manner, that a principal inducement with her to marry, would be to afford her an opportunity of giving the current to fashion; when, as a single woman, she must be content to follow it, and sometimes to the great disadvantage both of her figure and features. What may have been her original character, I do not know; but at present, the whole seems to be resolved into a love of the world, while no common share of wit is continually employed in attracting attention to herself. She is certainly endowed with superior talents: they are, however, never exerted to enforce a grave, or what would be called a sensible observation, but to share her sprightliness, to give force to her imagination, and to point her sarcasms. Thus she never enters society but she enlivens it, and she never speaks but all around are in an instant preparation to listen: she seldom fails, therefore, of securing attention, and, more or less, of gaining admiration. But this constant disposition to treat every thing with levity or ridicule, though it may produce admirers, never acquires friends. She plays, and in a very superior manner, on the surface, but never looks beneath it. She enlivens the imagination of her company, and sometimes gratifies passions which are not always of the best kind, but she aims not at reaching the heart. She never says or does a thing that interests the better feelings. She will take a guinea from her purse with as much readiness as another, when a subscription is proposed for a case of distress, but she ever accompanies it with some pleasantry or cold observation, which could not proceed from a mind tinctured with genuine humanity. She is a good musician, but never touches a piano-forte or a harp, except it be to rattle off a country dance or a reel; and though her voice is capable of giving effect to the strains of the Messiah, it is never heard, except in an air of a burletta, or a favourite song of an English comic opera. The men, it is true, hover about her, and it is her pride to get a circle of the male creatures, as she calls them, around her: but though she has beauty, birth, accomplishments, and fortune, I do not understand that she has ever received a proposal of marriage, but the mysterious one, for such I must consider it, from Mr. B——; while, as far as I can judge, among her female acquaintance, she has not one intimate bosom friend! In all my visits to her, I never met a single person who was with her, but on the score of parties, pleasure, or fashionable communication of some

sort or other. She certainly goes to chapel every Sunday with her mother, and behaves with perfect decorum while she is there; but she is never ten yards from the place before she makes her attack upon some part of the congregation, or the clergyman, or the clerk; and runs not from them till some other object attracts her attention, and affords a topic for her vivacity.

Now, in the name of truth, what resemblance is to be found between these two characters? They appear to me, as I have already observed, the absolute reverse of each other; and yet it is on an entire resemblance between them that Mr. B—— has founded his choice of Lady Elizabeth, to share the joys and sorrows of his future days, to constitute and cousummate the happiness of his life.

Is not this a most extraordinary circumstance, my dearest mother? or am I the dupe of a shallow comprehension of my own? For as it appears to me, either she has the art, by some fascinating power which she possesses, to lay his discretion, his understanding, as well as his experience and acute sagacity asleep, or he must have a more than lynx's beam to penetrate so thick a veil as she throws around her, and discover beneath it a real similitude to his spotless mother. Curiosity, according to its general acceptation, has never yet been a troublesome inmate of my bosom: you always represented it to me, not only as an idle and agitating, but also as a mean disposition. At present, however, I cannot resist a little propensity towards it; and I should really be glad to indulge myself in overhearing a *téte-à-téte* between these two secret lovers. I should delight to discover in what manner she transforms herself from what she is, into any thing like the semblance of what the angelic Mrs. B—— was.

I once, indeed, ventured just to approach the threshold of suspicion on this topic to my aunt, who took up the matter so seriously, that I never again touched upon what appeared such an envious subject. She seems as perfectly satisfied as Mr. B—— himself, that Lady Elizabeth is performing a part adapted to her present situation, which she will lay aside at the altar of Hymen; and that from the moment she has paid her vows there, she will assume another and totally opposite appearance: then the gay, lively devotee of fashion is to be changed into the mild, quiet, sentimental, and obedient wife. I most devoutly pray that it may be so; but my faith is not equal to that of my dear aunt: and as, without making an indecent allusion, the age of miracles is past, whatever my wishes may be, I cannot indulge the expectation of such a metamorphosis.

In my early acquaintance with Lady Elizabeth, I fancied that, amidst all her display of volatile spirits, I could occasionally discover traits of sensibility; but as my intimacy with her increased, they gradually vanished, and I now look in vain for the least symptom of the more refined virtues. For what end, I continually ask myself, can she be acting, if she is a mere actress, the part she is continually performing on the theatre of the *ton?* Whom does she mean to deceive? or who, or what, can be the object of the deceit? If she is a hypocrite, to what purpose is the hypocrisy prac-

tised? And, after all, is it possible to be considered coolly and calmly, as a suitable preparation for such a life as I understand she has engaged to lead with Mr. B——?

But allowing all this to be true, that she merely suits herself to her present sphere, that she indulges herself in all the heigh-day conduct, *pour s'amuser*, *pour passer le tems*, till she makes her retreat into the region of matrimony, may it not be matter of serious apprehension that her present habits will become too inveterate to be easily laid aside? and that she not only deceives herself, the easiest of all possible things, but has tempted the most excellent man in the world into the same track of self-deception; so that, at length, they may both awake from the delusive dream in which they are immersed, and find themselves mutually wretched?

In this view of them (Heaven grant I may be mistaken!) the first act of their singular comedy is all pleasure, and carried on under the influence of the most delightful hopes; the second will be matrimony, and the altar of Hymen crowned with roses; the third will begin with *ennui*, and end with disappointment; the fourth will display disagreement, contention, and wretchedness; the fifth will disclose a mutual desire for separation; and the piece will conclude with an eager concurrence in producing it—

"Far as the poles asunder."

I am truly interested in the fate of these two beings. Mr. B—— you already know almost as well as myself; and I cannot reflect, but with very painful sensations, on the bare possibility that his uncommon course of wisdom and virtue may conduct him to such an irremediable disappointment as must result from a discordant marriage. Nor can I suppress my anxious feelings for Lady Elizabeth's honour and happiness. From the first moment I became acquainted with her, she has never failed to distinguish me with particular preferences; and though she never awakened in me any of those delightful sensations which arise from the reciprocal interchange of affectionate sentiments, she always inspired me with cheerfulness: and when her sprightly railleries are levelled at me, they are always graced with complimentary allusion, which is not always her custom in the indulgence of her sportive vivacity. I cannot therefore but experience a more than common anxiety for her, and I know not how to look forward to the next year of her life without a fearful foreboding. You, my dearest mother, will perhaps, from your superior experience, be able to reconcile me to these apparent inconsistencies, clear away my doubts, and disperse the painful apprehensions which, when I reflect on these things, arise in my heart.

Surely the pleasures of the world may be enjoyed, the course of fashion regularly observed, and the figure of wealth and station be maintained, with the due observance of every social duty, the indulgence of every tender sentiment, and a willing obedience to the dictates of reason. Mrs. B—— was a bright example of such a character; but then it may be said her life was almost altogether passed in the country, and her visits to the fashionable world were consequently rare and of short duration: but had she lived

in the midst of it, will any who knew her, express a doubt that, in a different, or indeed in any scene of life, she would not have been the same? I am not, however, without several in my view whom I could quote on the occasion, to whom that objection will not apply; and I shall select the Countess of ——— as one of them, because I happen to know her best.

She is an extraordinary beauty, her figure noble, her fine countenance beams with candour, while grace and simplicity reign in her person and manners. Her birth and fortune joined to such natural advantages, might be supposed to engage general attention: yet you seldom hear her charms mentioned in the fashionable circles; and when she appears there, no particular distinction awaits her. On comparing her with those who are the general subjects of conversation, it is impossible not to exclaim, How inferior are they to her! But she is fondly attached to her lord, doats on her children, and never swerves from the line of her duty. She partakes with moderation of the amusements proper to her sex and age, and follows the fashions without making them a principal concern of her life. She goes into the world for amusement and recreation, and she remains at home for happiness. Hence it is that she passes through the croud of fashion without particular notice: but she enjoys a far superior triumph; for, at home, she is adored—*ainsi va le monde*.

What a task does this and my last letter impose upon you, my dearest mother! and, without presuming to express impatience, I cannot but look forward with an anxious wish to receive an answer to them. I shall now hasten to my repose; and that you may at this moment be enjoying yours without a pain to disturb it, is the ardent prayer of your most dutiful and affectionate

AMELIA.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

(Letter XIII. continued from page 289.)

HAVING thus adverted to every thing I considered worthy of your notice, as far as relates to the ancient history and topography of this celebrated island, I shall now proceed to present you with a brief sketch of its present condition, its productions, manufactures, trade, and some occasional illustrations of the customs and manners of its inhabitants.

The map I have inclosed, supersedes the necessity of a diffuse geographical description. If you look at it for a moment, you will find its length, from east to west, to amount to about four English miles, while its breadth from north to south, owing to the irregularity of its shape, in some parts falls short of a mile, and in others, extends to near three. Its figure may be compared to a shoulder of mutton; and the whole island divides itself most naturally into two unequal parts, each intersected by a ridge of high mountains. The western portion, by far the largest, is the least fertile of the

two; its mountainous ridge, the most elevated; and its general aspect, the wildest; although in many places the eye is delighted by the sight of considerable tracts of land in the highest and most luxuriant state of cultivation, inclosed on all sides with frightfully naked rocks. The mountains of the eastern division of Capri, although not so lofty, are equally romantic, and may be classed under four principal groups, the highest of which terminates in a precipice at *Sa. Maria del Soccorso*, where, as has already been stated, the first and most celebrated of Tiberius's villas was situated. The other detached heights are, *Sn. Michele*, *Sa. Maria della Libera*, and one called *Tuoro Grande*, near the point of *Tregara*. Of Sn. Michele, as the site of the second Tiberian villa, I have likewise spoken above; and at Sa. Maria della Libera stand the ruins of the Gothic castle already noticed. The fourth eminence, Tuoro Grande, contained the fourth Tiberian villa, in the place of which, you now observe a solitary cross, erected on its very summit.

Between both heights is the stately Carthusian convent (marked *Certosa* on the map), our visit to which I purposely omitted in its place, that I might not interrupt the regularity of the catalogue of Tiberian villas. An emaciated monk, of a middle age, paid us every possible attention, and shewed us their church, which our good landlord had highly extolled for its paintings. But, instead of the works of the Roman school, with which my imagination had decorated it, I had the disappointment of beholding a parcel of fresco-daubings, which a sign-painter would have thought beneath his notice. The church itself is a handsome structure, and the convent conveniently laid out. Of father Stefano, who appeared a sensible man, we learned a variety of particulars relative to the foundation, the privileges, and revenues of the convent, which cannot interest you: he complained severely of the encroachments on the part of the chapter at Capri, and the frequent lawsuits to which they were obliged to resort, in defence of their rights and property; adding, with a smile, "You see, sir, holy congregations are not free from all the passions incident to human nature; perhaps, while exempt from some, they launch into others with the greater violence."—Every word this venerable priest uttered, betrayed a man of no common intellectual powers, divested of the prejudices often met with in persons of his calling. After viewing his cell, where he shewed us several ingenious optical machines, the fruit of his leisure hours, he took us to the refectory, and requested we would accept of some refreshment, observing, that the bread of their convent was admired even by the Neapolitan *bonvivants*, and would, he hoped, not be refused by an English heretic. The latter epithet, although evidently applied to me by way of of innocent pleasantry, was "grist to Don Michele's mill."—"Ah! holy father," replied he, "would to God my companion were nothing worse! He is a philosopher, an atheist, a pagan, a Protestant, and every thing that is bad: my house, in which he lodges, will want purification from top to bottom, when he is gone. Nothing

but what he sees with his own eyes, except it be some tale or other of his favourite classic authors, will he credit. The manifold miracles of our protector, St. Januarius, attested by a host of pious writers, he looks upon as so many fabulous traditions; he is incorrigible, obstinate, and perverse beyond belief. What pains have I not taken to turn his thoughts to the contemplation of the blessings of the true faith! All to no purpose, a heretic he came, a heretic he will depart."

"Your efforts, Signor Don Michele," rejoined the friar, with mildness, "although unsuccessful, will be accounted for to you in the other world; but, as I have no doubt your friend is an honest man, I shall make no scruple in drinking a glass of rosoglio with him. Here's to his speedy conversion!"

The rosoglio was as excellent as the sentiments of this enlightened and worthy Carthusian. I would fain have listened to his instructive discourse for many hours, had the purpose of our excursion admitted of prolonging our stay. After thanking him for his civilities and kindness, I departed with my friend, in order to pursue the ulterior objects of our investigation; observing to the latter, rather mischievously I own, that if any man were capable of making a convert of me, it would be one of father Stefano's liberal and enlightened principles: to which he replied, in a sarcastic and surly tone, "I believe you, sir; for as it is, I suspect his principles are pretty much akin to your own."

But to return to my topographical dissertation. — Where did I leave off?—Oh! it was at the four great mountains in the western part of the island. They are done with; so we shall now proceed to the town of Capri. Its situation, although considerably elevated, is in a valley, in the narrow part of the island, about half a mile from the sea-shore. The number of inhabitants were stated to us to amount to about 2000; and its circumference may be one mile. It has a cathedral, which scarcely deserves that name, its structure being perfectly ordinary. Near the cathedral is the palace of the archbishop, a plain, but solid building; and opposite to the latter, a seminary for young persons destined for the clerical profession. There is close by, likewise, a conservatorio for the instruction of girls. The deans of the chapter live in detached houses; their revenue, derived partly from lands and farms, and in a great measure also from the sale of quails, is very considerable. The house of the governor, adorned with columns and pilasters, also deserves mention, as one of the principal edifices. The whitish stone of which the houses of Capri are constructed resembles that of Malta, and gives their exterior an air of cleanliness and neatness, not always to be found within; so that small as the town may be, its general appearance, as well as that of its inhabitants, impresses you with an idea, that comfort and ease are to be enjoyed among them.

About a quarter of a mile from the extremity of Capri, our guide, the innkeeper's son, directed our attention to an elegant building,—I would fain call it palace,—surpassing every other edifice on the island, both in regard to its architectural beauty, and the amenity of its enchanting prospects and environs. It was with

some degree of national pride, I learned from the man, that it owed its existence to the taste of a wealthy Briton, whose partiality for the island caused him to build it at a great expence, and to furnish it quite in the English style. This gentleman's name, we were told, was Thorold. Here he is said to have spent a great portion of his life, and before he died, to have bequeathed to the family of *Canal* not only this house, but all his property in England.

To judge from his looks, my amiable travelling companion seemed not less delighted with this information than myself. But I soon found his smiles to be the grin of malice. "Well, Sig. D. Michele," said I, with an air of triumph, "what do you think of the taste of Englishmen, those tramontane barbarians, as you are pleased to call them?" "Gently, gently, *carissimo!* Are you sure the architect and the workmen came from *your* foggy island? I doubt it very much. But suppose this Mr. Toroldo had sketched the plan with his own hand, and placed every stone himself, what would a solitary instance prove? One swallow does not make a summer. Indeed people of a *certain* taste are generally observed to possess a great deal of taste."

"What do you mean, sir?"

"Mean? Why that this countryman of yours, in the course of his *classical* education, had an opportunity to feast on the delicate fare of some of the *classic* authors; that their minute details of the *innocent* Tiberian frolics roused in his *classic* breast a *classic* zeal of imitation; and that having the means in his power, he at once gratified his *classic* longing by settling on this *classic* spot. Or, to solve the problem in another not less probable manner, that his expatriation from England, and subsequent retirement to Capri, was a matter, not of option, but of compulsion. We have had in our own city of Naples two or three of those choice spirits, who favoured us with their company, because they could no longer remain in their own country."

This unprovoked and unfounded piece of malice had very nearly exhausted the capacious measure of my patience. I was going to serve Sir Benjamin Backbite in his own coin, when I recollected myself, by considering his aspersions as solely proceeding from an innate spirit of contradiction; a mental infirmity, which is amply outweighed by his other good qualities. Don Michele is an excellent father, as good a husband, and an affectionate friend. His wife, who knows his failing, is passionately attached to him; he is as fond of her, and rarely fails complying with her wishes, provided her requests are framed diametrically opposite to her real desire. She has assured me herself, that a great part of his property has been spent in relieving and assisting the distresses of others, and especially the Calabrese, his countrymen; an assertion which I ought to credit, when I reflect on his kindness to me on every occasion, and especially at the time when I was attacked with a short, but violent paroxysm of fever, after the visit to the Sybil's cave. Nothing then would serve him but sitting up a whole night by my bed-side, and administering copious doses of some sudorific nostrum of his own cooking, which I really believe, next to

the heavenly climate, terminated the disorder in a few days.

Now to our island again.

On leaving the harbour by the gradual ascent towards the town, you perceive to the right, near the sea, a great portion of the walls of *ancient* Capri, which was differently situated from the modern town. The inhabitants tell you the former was destroyed by Barbarossa. In fact, you have here but two answers to all your questions. When you ask, who built this or that antique edifice, the reply invariably is, *Timperio* (for thus the islanders call the Roman emperor); and the destroyer as invariably is *Barbarossa.* Thus now on the continent of Italy, and even in other more distant regions of the globe: "Who tore this altar-piece from yonder sacred walls?—Who plundered this palace or museum of its statues or paintings?—Who ransacked this range of presses of its holy treasures presented to the Virgin's shrine by devout monarchs of all ages?—Who despoiled the cathedral of the knights of St. John of the immense treasure of massy plate and jewels? —Who packed up these obelisks and hieroglyphic sarcophagi with intent to carry them off?" &c. To all these questions the inquisitive traveller receives the monotonous reply, "It is the vicar on earth of the goddess of liberty, the hero whose sword is destined to regenerate the race of mankind, that eased us of these superfluities, in order to hasten the great work his divine genius has undertaken, and to augment the greatness of the great nation, that had the disinterestedness to become instrumental in the glorious task."

Your pardon, my dear T. for my garrulity. I have got, I see, on my old string again, and am thrumming away a *prestissimo furioso.* The analogy of the subject must needs plead my excuse. Ah! could my chattering mend matters! could the efforts of my solitary pen do the one hundredth part as much good as the venom of revolutionary quills has caused mischief, you should, to use the phrase of a great statesman, wait a long while for any apology at all. The successor of Barbarossa and his horde of land corsairs should be made to feel sorely the lashes of an indignant patriot, who augurs nothing but ruin and desolation from a continuance of their lawless aggressions.—But, alas! mine is the voice of one preaching in the wilderness! prostrate Europe yet adores the idol that devours her offspring!—However, let us have patience, our turn will come in time, I fully trust. We may, I fear (to use the affected consolation of some of our English Galens), be worse off before we are better; but we shall outlive the storm and its agent. A violent outrageous career carries within itself the germ of its own destruction.

Qui sceptra duro sævus imperio regit,
Timet timentes: metus in auctorem redit:
Iniqua nunquam regna perpetuo manent:
Ut lapsa graviore ruant, tolluntur in altum.
SENECA, CLAUDIAN, & Co.

To the hero of the present age, I would earnestly recommend these four monitory lines. Let him get them by heart, and repeat them daily by way of morning prayer, for the benefit of himself and all mankind.

Now a truce to all digressions, or else I shall have to ride post through

the rest of the island. There is a world of things to be seen yet. To follow the order of my ass's-skin (which I faithfully promise to do in future), the great Tiberian reservoirs come next: indeed they lie all in the environs of the ruins of old Capri, just mentioned. Their number is considerable; but some are quite in ruins, while others remain perfectly entire. The two we saw resembled in every respect the *piscina mirabile* near Bajæ, described in one of my early letters. Each consisted of four contiguous parallel vaults, about fifty feet long; the walls which separated the four vaults, were broken through by means of five arched apertures, so that the water, which came from the neighbouring mountains, flowed from one vault into the other, and thus formed but one grand reservoir. At present they are dry, and such as remain entire serve the farmer as wine-cellars and repositories for fire-wood.

The little church of Sn. Costanzo, in the vicinity of these reservoirs, claims the attention of the traveller, on account of its great antiquity. Like the Pantheon and some other places of divine worship at Rome, or like the principal church at Pozzuoli, Sn. Costanzo has, by a lucky transfer, from a pagan temple become a Christian church, and by these means preserved its existence for nearly *twenty* centuries. It is small and plain; but, as you may suppose, of the most simple and solid construction. The latter, together with two pillars of *cipolline* marble, proclaim sufficiently its pagan origin. It was the cathedral of ancient Capri, Su. Constantius being the tutelary saint of the island.

I have now conducted you, not very methodically to be sure, over every part of the eastern, and most important, division of this interesting island. The barren and craggy rocks of the western portion, altho' the most extensive of the two, afford much less matter for your entertainment or instruction. A tremendous ridge of high mountains crosses it from north-east to south-west. On the very highest summit stand the ruins of an ancient Gothic fortress, and, at its foot, are seen the remains of an amphitheatre, likewise in a state of total decay. This rocky ridge descends into the sea on the south side, where it is inaccessible to any but the inhabitants of the island, whose astonishing nimbleness in climbing from one rock to another, might be adduced in support of the tradition, according to which, as I have stated in the beginning of this letter, the first tenants of the island were of the caprine species.—Be that as it may, you may perceive from thence that there is nothing to be seen that way. So I was told, and I took it upon trust, assured that you would do the same rather than have me break my neck in ascertaining the fact. Besides I must have gone by myself, for my friend, far from accompanying me on so hazardous an expedition, even refused to follow me in the ascent to Ana Capri, the other town of the island, situate to the north of this high chain of mountains. But when he saw me determined to undertake the journey, and, what is more, when I assured him that I should go thither alone, without even a guide, if he were resolved to stay behind, his attachment made him relent; not, however, without a speech, as nearly

as I can recollect, to the following import:—"I verily believe, Sig. D. Luigi, you would make nothing of going to the infernal regions, if there was a *classic* d——l to be seen there. Have'nt you seen enough yet? Have'nt we for these two days run under a scorching sun like mountain goats, or rather like fools, over every rock on this cursed island? Look at my shoes! new as they were last Easter, not a pair of slippers will they be fit for when we get home; not to mention my hat, which the salt water has done for. And what have you got by all this wild-goose chace? Three bits of marble, a whole *salm* of which you may buy for six grani at a lapidary's at St. Lucia, nay, pick up for nothing in his yard. Oh dear! oh dear! you pretend to be ill; why give me leave to tell you, a man that can stand such fatigue must have a very different inside from the one you complain of. But be you ever so well, it's ten to one when you get home you will be laid up again with a fever, as you were three weeks ago. My decoction has saved your life once, it may not have the same effect a second time. Listen to reason for once, and let us rest ourselves for the remainder of the day, enjoy a good night's repose, and to-morrow return to Naples in good time."—

"You may do as you please, D. M. I shall not leave Capri without having seen Ana Capri."—

"Obstinate as usual.—English all over. Well! if it must be, it must: but alone you shall not go. The rascals that stole the pigeons out of our pie are likely enough to watch you, rob you, murder you, and throw your carcase down a hollow in the rocks, where not a soul will know what has become of you. Much, therefore, as it goes against my inclination, I shall follow you up the mountain. It shall not be said of a Calabrese, that he has abandoned his friend, however extravagant he be in his whims."

Ye black-galled and mesenteric judges of mankind, the affected maxims of whose cold philosophy, from personal experience, no doubt, assign to every human action but one spring, that of self-interest and egotism, cast your sullen looks on this honest Neapolitan, puzzle your jaundiced brains to find out sophisms whereby to wedge his kindness within the narrow precincts of your cheerless system: leave but to me the weakness of heart to feel grateful to an affectionate Neapolitan, who, eight weeks ago, knew not of my existence, who, except the trifling house-rent I pay him, is under no obligation to me; and yet, in every one of his actions, evinces an attachment and a solicitude for my welfare, which could not be excelled among friends the most intimate, and of the longest standing.—You, too, my dear T. must love, for my sake, this honest mortal and his good-natured countrymen, and, I am sure, will expect no apology for my dwelling on a subject so gratifying to my feelings. I wish to stand up the champion of a people whose character is the very reverse of the picture in which they have been exhibited by short-sighted and malicious vagabonds (travellers I won't call them.)—But enough of this at present, or we shall never get up the five hundred and odd steps.

Suffice it to say, that Don Michele

and your humble servant, after having carefully enquired the bearings of the tortuous road, set out from our miserable inn, in better harmony than had yet reigned between us since our arrival on the island. Ana Capri, I make no doubt, is the only town or village in the world, which, after having already ascended to a great height, you can only reach by a staircase of five hundred and fifty-two steps!!! cut out of the rock in a serpentine direction. This immense flight of stairs is called *La Scalinata*, and the town, on the very summit, is nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea.—When we had passed about 100 steps, my friend's spirits began to droop, in proportion as his respiration quickened, and he complained seriously of my excessive haste. He once more was Don Michele in perfection. "I have always heard say," quoth he, "that people of an unsound liver are short-breathed. If so, Sig. Don Luigi, I beg leave to congratulate you on the advantage you possess over me in that respect. For God's sake, don't complain again of your liver! Why you skip up these rascally steps more nimbly than Mariotti would upon the stage of St. Carlo. But, if I am to keep up at all, you must pull in a little if you please."—To do my friend justice for once, he was not altogether in the wrong: a glimpse of a rustic lass, going bare-footed up the craggy steps, with a huge earthen vessel on her head, and a large pitcher in one hand, a little above us, had excited my curiosity and hastened my pace. On overtaking her (which, with all her load, was not an easy matter), I was struck with the beauty of her countenance; her features were more Grecian than any I had yet beheld, in an island which still boasts of many remnants of the Greek contour. She cheerfully informed us, that the contents of her burthen were clear water, which she was in the habit of fetching from Capri, for a farmer at Ana Capri; the latter place being destitute of that element, except the little rain-water which they collect. Every other drop, therefore, is procured, with the greatest trouble, from Capri below; and, surprising to relate, for this arduous service the poor lass got four grani per load; about two-pence for descending and mounting, heavily laden, this immense mountain and the endless Scalinata.—A little more than half way we rested at a place where there is a chapel and a small terrace, from whence we enjoyed a prospect, not to be depicted, much less described. Don Michele, ever careful of his dear stomach, asked the damsel if there was such a thing as an inn at top, where one might procure some little refreshment. She replied in the negative, but assured him, that in any house there, we should be received with pleasure, and be welcome to any thing it afforded. This we afterwards found to be literally true. At last we arrived at the summit, not exhausted, but certainly greatly fatigued. All my toils, however, were forgotten in an instant. I cannot describe to you the sensation I felt after I had mounted the last step. Tasso's description of the gardens of Armida, what you may have read of the gardens of the Hesperides, in short, the most luxuriant picture of your own imagination, all fall short of the beauties of this terrestrial paradise. As, by enchantment, you all at once find yourself in an extensive plain, not

of sterile rock, as you might expect, but of the most delightful fields, olive-grounds, orchards, and vineyards, in the highest state of cultivation, interspersed with the neat habitations of the happy inhabitants. The whole appears like one immense garden, and may fitly be compared to the pensile gardens of Semiramis. To complete the beauty of the scene, this heavenly spot is peopled by a race of men, not to be surpassed in beauty and strength. You behold here our species in almost ideal perfection; not a cripple, not a dwarf, not an ailing individual will you meet with; all, even old age, is beauty, vigour, and symmetry; and I am glad, for system's sake, to add, all is goodness, simplicity, and honesty. Such is the character which universal report assigns to the fortunate Anticapræans; whereas their near neighbours, the inhabitants of the town of Capri, are subject to the reproach of a crafty and deceitful disposition. The houses at Ana Capri are open day and night, thieving being entirely unknown among them; all live in harmony, and assist each other on every occasion of necessity. The enviable state of happiness they enjoy may in a great measure be attributed to local situation. On the summit of the rock they are almost entirely isolated from the world, and its physical as well as moral diseases. Few are the strangers that think of visiting Capri, and few of these are willing to undergo the toilsome journey to Ana Capri. A stranger among them, therefore, is a *rara avis*, and surveyed with wonder. Many of the inhabitants never quit the island, and, what is more, some have never descended even the Scalinata. The pure air they breathe, and the abundance of the wholesome food raised with ease upon their excellent soil, invigorate their system, and, perhaps, even act beneficially on their moral disposition. I shall be laughed at, if I venture to assert the possibility of the latter being advantageously influenced, even by the immensity of the beautiful prospect constantly before them. Yet I cannot help thinking, that such an exalted situation must contribute to expand the heart, and render it more susceptible of noble, or at least, good emotions, than the pestilential effluvia inhaled in a St. Giles's cellar can be supposed to do.—If so, an elevated spot, like Ana Capri, would, perhaps, be the most eligible place of exile, for ameliorating and reclaiming the character of condemned malefactors. This, however, only as a speculative hint.

We had scarcely set foot on even ground, when D. Michele would enquire for a place to recruit his exhausted strength, and it was with reluctance that he agreed to a quarter of an hour's delay; during which I represented to him, that we should have time to look about us a little, and see how the land lay. In our stroll we came to the very edge of a most tremendous abyss, but a parapet, which girds the whole plain, secured us from every apprehension of danger.

Here we beheld the whole Tyrrhenian Sea, with its numerous and picturesque islands; the Gulph of Naples, Vesuvius, Misenum, and a thousand objects of interest. With a telescope, which I had unluckily left behind, we might have seen even Gaeta. The highly oxygen-

ated air I breathed (I might say tasted), elevated the spirits of my whole frame; I felt like another man in another world. I could not help, at the moment, drawing a parallel between the state of innocent tranquillity this spot is blessed with, and the noisy bustle which at that same instant reigned in our Stock Exchange; the open serenity painted on every face we here meet, and the sordid and disgusting features caricatured on the anxiously distorted countenances of many a hunter of scrip and omnium.—Come hither, I addressed in my thoughts, those never happy worshippers of Mammon, here the grating of the shifting weathercock will not disturb the peace of your narrow souls; no packet from Hamburg, no messenger from Paris, will import your destruction: in unruffled tranquillity you may here glide down the tide of your mortal career; and here no famished heirs will gape for the pelf which you never knew how to enjoy.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ACCOUNT OF A NEWLY INVENTED AQUATIC SLEDGE.

Many of our readers may have heard of the favourite winter amusement of the Germans and other northern nations, afforded them by the sledge or *traineau*, built in the most fanciful shapes. As soon as the snow has set in, and the high roads are rendered fit for the sport, by the frequent passage of waggons and carriages compressing the snow into a level surface, the German beau invites his *chere amie* to a party of pleasure on a *sledge*. The elegant vehicle arrives before the lady's door drawn by a spirited steed, tastefully caparisoned in splendid harness of morocco, studded with a thousand bells arranged in harmonious concord, a rich crest of waving ostrich plumes revibrates every nod of the impatient animal. At last the smiling brunette arrives: a martin pelisse and Angora muff bid defiance to the keenness of the atmosphere; her rosy cheeks, like the crimson disk of the setting sun, darting across the sombre hues of evening clouds, beam delight into the heart of her admirer through the gloomy, but costly furs in which she is enveloped. Her elastic toe needs little aid from the hand of the swain to leap into the gilt cavity of a hollowed griffin; and her beau, taking his station on the shafts in the rear, guides with the reins in one hand, the whip in the other, and his lovely freight between both, the track of the proud courser. Away they vanish swift as the wind. We shall not follow them; if we could, would it be good manners to act the spy on their proceedings? Besides, we were going to tell quite another story, to which the foregoing lines were merely intended as a brief introduction.

Although the cold in Germany is far more intense than in this country, and the ground much longer clad in snow, still the period during which the favourite pastime of the *traineau* may be enjoyed is comparatively short. No wonder then to find a mechanical genius of that inventive nation devoting his time for

years to the solution of the important problem: how to sledge it both summer and winter. After various trials, M. de Bader, counsellor of mines at Munich, had the honour of producing an aquatic sledge, of a construction to be impelled and guided on the water by the rider himself, without any other aid. The king and queen of Bavaria were graciously pleased to patronize the invention, and to permit M. de Bader to exhibit his vehicle before their majesties at Nymphenburg: accordingly, on the 29th of August last, the inventor mounted his *traineau*, and made the first public trial of his ingenious invention with a success fully answering his expectations. Seated in the sledge, he crossed the lake at Nymphenburg in various directions. The crown prince himself, and several noblemen after him, diverted themselves with a trip in the *traineau;* and all who witnessed the machine, agreed in opinion, that, independent of the novel mode of recreation which it afforded, it was likely to prove an invention of great future utility.

We shall now endeavour to present our readers with a concise description of the construction of this novel vehicle. It consists, in the first place, of two hollow canoes, or pontoons, eight feet long, made of sheet-copper closed on all sides, joined to each other in a parallel direction, at a distance of six feet, by a light wooden frame. Thus joined, they support an arm-chair, in the form of some of our coach-boxes. In this seat the rider is 3½ feet elevated above the surface of the water, and capable of impelling and steering the sledge himself with the greatest ease and facility, without making use of his hands, or employing any oars. It is his feet that set the machine in motion, by treading two large pedals before him. Each of the pedals is connected with a rudder or paddle, fixed perpendicularly in the after part of the machine behind the seat, and in the interval between the two pontoons. These paddles moving backwards and forwards may be compared to the feet of geese or swans. In front of the seat stands a small table, on which the rider may read, write, draw, eat, and drink. In fact, his hands being perfectly at liberty, he may play an instrument, load and fire a gun, or do any thing he pleases. Behind the seat is a leathern bag, capable of holding any thing he may want on his journey.

This machine combines with the general pleasure of aquatic excursions, the benefit of an easy and wholesome exercise, and the advantage of being independent of a strange conductor. It is on that account eminently calculated for the purpose of taking sketches of water scenery, as also for the diversion of shooting water-fowl, in which latter case the sportsman conceals himself behind a slight screen of branches or rushes, so as to approach the birds unperceived. This vehicle is far more safe than a common boat, the center of gravity being at all times in the middle of a very broad base; a circumstance which renders upsetting, even in the heaviest gale, absolutely impossible. It is, moreover, so contrived, that it may be taken in pieces in a few minutes, packed in a box, conveyed from one place to another, and on its arrival put together again in as short a space of time, the whole being extremely light and simple.

This highly original invention is

likely in time to become applicable to more important purposes, than mere diversion. From the description here given, an English mechanical genius may, it is persumed, easily construct the aquatic sledge in a form sufficiently elegant to claim the patronage of our men of fashion, and thus contribute to render the diversion it affords a fashionable pastime. In a short time perhaps the pedestrian *beau monde* in Hyde Park, while on their left they are entertained with the equestrian evolutions of our beaux along Rotten Row, may to the right behold the Serpentine covered with daring youths, exhibiting their skill in treading the pedals of their aquatic sledges; and soon after, in all probability, will the bolder class of our belles long themselves for an aquatic trip; a desire easily to be complied with by contriving a double seat, one for Miss A. and another, somewhat lower, for the Hon. Mr. Z. to pedal his fair companion through the pure element.

Plate 34.—DESCRIPTION OF THE STRAITS OF MESSINA.

No one portion of the terraqueous globe has been so often celebrated, or so frequently been the scene of remarkable events, as the Straits of Messina, and the coasts which form them. They were first described by Homer, at once the greatest and most ancient of poets and historians. He has been followed by almost all the classic writers of Greece and Rome, as well as by the most celebrated among the moderns. But the subject, so far from being exhausted, is likely to prove a fertile source of materials for future authors.

History and tradition, as well as philosophy and reason, concur in ascribing the formation of these straits to a tremendous convulsion of the earth, which rent the island of Sicily from the Continent. This dreadful earthquake most probably happened at the same remote period of time, when the subterraneous fires first found vent, and formed the burning mountains of Vesuvius and Ætna; whilst the rocks of Scylla, and the whirlpool of Charybdis, owing to the same cause, composed a union of the most terrific objects in nature. Of all the ancient writers on these phenomena, Virgil alone describes the cause and the effect.

Hæc loca, vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina,
Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas!
Dissiluisse ferunt, quum proteuus utraque tellus
Una foret: venit medio vi pontus et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Littore diductas angusto interluit æstu
Dextram Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis,
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbit in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Eregit alternos, et sidera verberat unda,
At Scyllam cœcis cohibet spelunca latebris
Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.
Æn. lib. iii. v. 414.

The dangers attending the navigation of these straits in ancient times, were not altogether poetic fictions. Before the invention of the compass, sailing was only attempted along shore; but all the skill and exertions of the best mariners were often of no avail in navigating this celebrated passage; for in avoiding the rocks of one coast, a more de-

structive whirlpool was ready to swallow up the vessel on the other. Hence arose the famous proverb, applied to persons who, to escape a threatened danger, rush into the opposite:

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.

In the present day, however, these perils no longer exist. The rocks of Scylla rise out of smooth water (except at particular seasons), and Charybdis is only supposed to exist in a rippling tide, which is perceived off the point of the Faro of Messina.

It is a subject worthy of investigation, to ascertain the causes which have rendered a passage through the straits at present so comparatively easy and safe. It is supposed, that, from the constant force and attrition of the currents, the channel has become wider, and, consequently, the stream less violent. But the true cause seems to be the frequent earthquakes which have changed the whole face of the country, and doubtless occasioned alterations to the very bottom of the sea. The last earthquake of 1783 was the most terrible on record: it overthrew most of the cities and towns on the coast of Calabria and on the east coast of Sicily, and buried about 60,000 of the inhabitants in the ruins.

But although the passage through the straits is no longer dangerous, yet it very often happens that the transit cannot be effected without a leading wind; for there is always a strong current setting up the straits from the promontory of Scylla, which, in the narrows, is so very powerful as to require a stiff breeze to stem it. There are, besides, particular periods when the channel becomes violently agitated: these are at the equinoxes, and about midsummer and mid-winter. For all these reasons, the transit from Italy is generally made at the widest part of the straits, namely, from Reggio to Messina, which is about seven miles across; or from the former to Tauremcntum, which is as many more. Thus is the preservation of Sicily owing to the *shortness* of the distance of the hostile coast; for it is this which makes the passage intricate, whilst the preparations of the enemy are constantly overlooked by those who are to oppose them.

The annexed view was taken from a handsome church called Il Grutta, midway between the city of Messina and Il Torre del Faro, where the straits are narrowest, being there little better than a mile and a half across. The Faro tower is situated on Cape Peloro (olim Pelorus), a long, low isthmus, which forms the north-west entrance. The opposite shore of Calabria is bold, high, and wooded; the whole resembles one of the great rivers of America. The north-east entrance is made by the famous rock of Scylla, distant from the Faro about two miles and a half. This rock, or promontory, is separated from the Continent by a deep ravine. It is surrounded by a number of smaller rocks; among which, in stormy weather, the sea makes a tremendous bellowing. The summit is crowned by the castle of Scylla, and the town of Scigleo is built on the sides. The English kept possession of this castle a long time in the midst of the enemy; at length he got his guns to bear on it from the adjacent heights, and we were compelled to abandon it. Both castle and town

were much damaged by the earthquake of 1783, when the refluent sea swept away above 3000 people from the beach. If the island of Sicily constituted an integral part of the British dominions (and why it should not in the present times, no good reason can be adduced), it would not be difficult to prove, that it would become more valuable than all the foreign possessions of Great Britain, even including India, put together. Its natural productions of grain, oil, wine, and silk, might, by British industry and under British laws, be made to supply, not England only, but all Europe. Nature in vain has lavished all her bounties on this favoured country: they are abused or neglected by its wretched inhabitants, and still more wretched government.

The Sicilians were never a free people, with the exception of the short, but brilliant independence of Syracuse and Agrigentum. They became successively the slaves of the Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, and Normans. In later times, the sovereignty of the island became the constant object of contention between the French and Spanish monarchies, who tyrannized over the country by turns. It is no wonder, therefore, that such a people should have lost every sentiment of freedom, become ignorant of its meaning, and utterly insensible of the energies it inspires.

Sicily, with respect to Italy, is situated like Great Britain and France. If, then, we maintain possession of this fine island with a handful of troops, assisted by a flotilla and a few frigates, and defy the utmost efforts of the enemy to invade it, how absurd is it to entertain apprehensions for the invasion of the British Isles!

E. W.

ON GALVANISM, OR ELECTRO-CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

(Continued from page 147, No. XXI.)

Experimenta desiderantur, non verba.—BACON.
Words are not wanted, but facts.

WE have suspended our intended remarks on the different opinions entertained by men of high rank and respectability in science, under the impression, that facts would be advanced and fallacy subverted in this very important, but very mysterious department of novel and natural knowledge; and one thing has, at least, been gained by thus momentarily resting on our arms. The French philosophers and chemists who had, with so much affectation of scrupulous accuracy, insisted upon the opinions of the eminent professor Davy being merely assumed, have now, however, but not without an ungenerous tenacity, admitted the probability of his correctness, and of their own incorrectness, of conclusion respecting the structure of the alcalies. The opinions of our countryman stand, in consequence, still upon the loftier ground; and we should have been more obliged, had the manner of the French been on this occasion blended with its accustomed grace. We have little hesitation in asserting, that the industry and persever-

ance of our own countrymen, who have so greatly taken the lead on these subjects, will, connected with acknowledged genius and talents, ultimately triumph, and unveil the whole of that train of treasures which we are convinced the present stock of facts by no means reveal. But *experimenta desiderantur, non verba*, says Verulam, the venerable father of the experimental sciences.

Mr. Sylvester, in very strong language, denies the hypothesis of Mr. Davy; asserting, that for two reasons it cannot be admitted: the first is, that the *data* on which it is grounded are merely assumed; and, secondly, it does not explain, with any degree of satisfaction, the phenomena.

That the data of the hypothesis proposed by Doctor Bostock are also gratuitous, is farther admitted, though they have been thought, by Mr. Silvester, to explain the appearances and phenomena of galvanic effort in the decomposition and resolution of various substances (some of which were held as undecompounded), in a much more satisfactory manner than that of Davy; and, indeed, the writer held the same notions, until the more luminous experiments of Mr. Davy made their appearance, and when their results were coupled with a knowledge of the genuine merits of that eminent professor. It is well known that this theory of Dr. Bostock supposes that the electricity enters the liquid at the positive side of the battery; that it there combines with the hydrogen of the water, the oxygen of which is at the same time liberated in a gaseous form. The electricity and the hydrogen thus combined, pass invisibly to the opposite wire, where the electricity deserts the hydrogen, and enters the metal while the hydrogen is evolved in the form of an elastic vapour, permanent aëriform fluid, or gas.

Mr. Silvester farther insists, that when a metallic oxide, or any other oxide, is present in the water, the hydrogen is wholly, or in part, disposed of, by combining with the oxide to form water. "So that the great effect," continues Mr. Sylvester, "to which Mr. Davy attributes the relative states of electricity in the decomposition of the alcalies, may be, and *no doubt is*, produced by the great affinity of hydrogen in its nascent state, and which is, at the same time, so loosely attracted by the electricity itself." It will be vain, says our auther, to carry this opinion further, since so little is known of the connection between electricity and chemistry. This intimacy is, however, very apparent, and will be, at some period (and that period I think is nearly arrived), of the greatest importance.

Let the speculative enquirer, therefore, diligently cultivate the field which is already open and extensive; he will not fail to reap a rich harvest, and be highly gratified, as well as add to his fame, by the inviting task. From considering the experiments of Davy in particular, and the metalloid appearance of certain substances connected with galvanic operations on the alcalies, some have been led to imagine, that many metallic bodies, now considered as simple, are in all probability alloys of other metals, and that it is not improbable but that a period may arrive when men will again go in quest of the delusive art of making gold. Davy has

even hinted at the probability of doing more, viz. of imitating the diamond, the most precious of the gems.

The ingenious and Rev. Mr. Bennett entertained a notion, that the principle of electricity, so fugacious, subtle, and incoercible, could, nevertheless, like caloric, exist either in a liberal or latent state; that is, in such form, *per se*, as that passing into an animate body, it could produce the sensation of shock; and that, when quiescent, it was combined with other matter. That it pervaded, as caloric does, many bodies, indeed all, but with infinitely varied intensities; some with excessive facility, as the metals; and others with vast difficulty, as amber, glass, silk, oils: and that the former were termed, accordingly, good conductors, the latter bad; or rather, in the extreme, they were named non-conductors of that singular influence. Bennett thought it not improbable that this property might depend on the chemical affinity of their component parts with the electric fluid. "If," says he, "electrics are supposed to have in their composition a large quantity of fixed electricity, as lime-stone contains fixed air, they may be impervious to any additional quantity of it, because already saturated." Bennett farther observes, that, as the principle of electricity adheres much more strongly to the surface of electrics than to the surface of conductors, part of the natural quantity of fluid belonging to the conductor adheres to the electric; and that, without this property of electricity, its absolute existence as a distinct agent might never have been discovered: but, first, on rubbing amber, the ελεκτρον of the Greeks, and afterwards other electrics, some of its effects were observed; and after gradual improvements, the electrical machines now in use were constructed, and numerous other discoveries made.

The attraction and repulsion of light substances may be illustrated by cork balls, swimming on water, which, adhering round them, is raised above, or depressed below, the common level, and causes the corks to be attracted or repelled. When two cork balls are equally moistened, and the adhering water is raised above the level surface, or when both the corks are dry, and the surrounding water is depressed below the level surface, the corks are attracted; which may not seem to agree with the case of electrification, for two equally electrized bodies repel each other: but if two light bodies were electrified in a perfectly exhausted glass receiver, when the air could not interfere, it is probable they would not repel, but attract each other, "*from the tendency of fluids to unite and form a globular mass, as two gobules of clean quicksilver unite when brought into contact.*"

"Two light substances electrified in the open air repel each other, because their electricity *strongly attracts the air*, which (agreeably to Bennett's notion), coming between, pushes them asunder; and, in like manner, the two corks swimming on water will be repelled, if one of them be made to raise its surrounding atmosphere of water above the common surface, and the other to depress it; for, in this case, the level surface may be considered as a third substance flowing in, and

attracted by, each cork, to complete its atmosphere, which pushes the corks asunder.

" This experiment may be conveniently tried, by pressing two bits of thin writing-paper upon a round hole, about an inch in diameter, so as to make the paper concave; then then let the edges be pared, and they will form two small paper cups, which are to be placed upon the surface of a basin of water; let a little fine sand be put into these cups, that the edges of the paper may be depressed below the level surface of the water; and then the two loaded cups will approach, and at last come into contact with each other: then let the edge of a moistened piece of paper be placed in the direction of a tangent line between the cups, and they will suddenly recede to the distance of several inches.

" Every method of rarefying or condensing the electric fluid, may be explained by the principle of adhesive attraction; but I shall," says Bennett (in illustration of his hypothesis), " here only mention the practical method of rubbing a stick of sealing-wax; or, rather, a glass tube, about five inches long, covered with sealing-wax, upon woollen cloth, for the purpose of trying the quality of electricity communicated to an electrometer. It is well known that the sealing-wax thus rubbed, is excited negatively; that is, the natural electricity of the sealing-wax is left upon the woollen; and its atmosphere being brought so near as to touch the atmosphere of the electrometer, the gold leaf will either diverge wider or collapse: if it diverge more, its electricity is negative, like sealing-wax; but, on the contrary, when it collapses, positive electricity is indicated.

" Electricity may be accumulated, in a much greater degree, upon one side of a thin electric, as a plate of glass or a bottle, if the opposite side be connected with the earth by a plate or conductor; for as electricity is condensed on one side of the glass, the natural electricity is rarefied on the other, and the restoration of the equilibrium between the two sides causes the effect termed an electric shock*; and that the fluid may be more speedily diffused over, or discharged from, the surface of the glass, it is coated with tin foil, except near the edges. Fluid electrics may also be charged; but because the charge might otherwise break through, the two coatings must be farther distant from each other, except in cases where the quantity of electricity is small. There is one remarkable difference between the charge of a solid and fluid electric, which is, that the charge principally adheres to the surface of the solid electric, and not to its coating; but when a plate of air is charged, it adheres to the coating†."

That some quality of electricity accumulated, should act through electrics which are impervious to the fluid itself, and cause their natural electricity to expand, so as to produce an electrical atmosphere, or repel the natural electricity on the opposite side of an electric, in the case of charging the Leyden jar,

* The author of this article entertains a different opinion, as will be seen in its proper place.

† On this depended the contrivance termed the electrical doubler.

are facts that have been long admired; and though most of the extraordinary effects of electricity depend on this property, yet I think it has never been satisfactorily explained. If the elasticity of fluids in general was clearly understood, it is not to be doubted, says Bennett, that this difficulty would be surmounted, and the opinions and notions of Des Cartes seen (however in other respects objectionable), on this subject, to deserve attention.

There appears to be no other way of accounting for the rarefaction of electricity, any more than that of air and water, but by the supposition of another fluid adhering to, and strongly connected with it, and which is of sufficient subtleness to permeate glass. On this hypothesis it is not difficult to conceive such mixed fluid accumulated in a jar by the continued action of the electrical machine; and as the charge goes on, and the fluid is condensed, by being forced into a less space than it would otherwise occupy, the fluid which can pass through glass is forced out, and would rarefy all the surrounding electricity, by uniting with it, like heat diffused among colder bodies, but being every where insulated, it is confined, except on the outside of the jar, where, because the surface is connected with the earth, its electricity can pass off. Light is so constantly emitted or excited by electric sparks, and so readily passes through glass, that *it* might reasonably be suspected to be combined with the electric fluid, and be the cause of its elasticity, though there are experiments which do not seem to favour this opinion.

By such principles it was thought that, though few in number, the chief effects of the electrical influence, as far as they are known, might be explained; but, on all hands, it is admitted, that it is impossible to acquire an adequate knowledge of the bearings and ground-work of the science, without an attentive performance of adequate experiments; for, though the electric influence or principle of electricity, like every other existing body, be subject to the general laws of matter, yet it has some other qualities, in a very high degree, which other matter, generally speaking, does not possess. These qualities are subtlety, elasticity, and adhesive attraction; while, of others, common to different orders of matter generally, it scarcely possesses any ascertainable portion; as of gravitation and solidity, it must be very difficult, independent of experiment, to be impressed with a very adequate notion concerning them.

I have thus far had in view the notions of that very respectable, but much neglected experimenter, Mr. Bennett: he had very peculiar, and probably very correct, opinions on this subject, which might have made him the father of all the modern galvanic enquiries, had he been properly encouraged. It is to be regretted, that he died in the midst of his most profound researches, which we have therefore more particularly touched upon in the present paper. We shall resume the thread of our galvanic enquiries in our next.

ON THE DERIVATION OF ITALIAN WORDS FROM LATIN ABLATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

In applying myself of late to the study of the Italian language, and enquiring, with some pains, into its analogies with the Latin, I made an observation, which I do not remember to have seen any where; and, for the singularity of which, I should be glad if any of your readers, more conversant with the subject than myself, would have the goodness to account.

It appears that such of the Italian words as are derived from the Latin, are almost invariably formed from the ablative case in the latter language; so that, if the Latin word is of the third declension, the Italian termination is *e;* if of the second, *o;* and if of the first, *a* of course. To illustrate this with a few examples:

	LATIN.		ITALIAN.
	Nomin.	*Ablat.*	
3d declension.	piscis	pisc*e*	pesc*e*
	finis	fin*e*	fin*e*
	fons	font*e*	font*e*
	judex	judic*e*	giudic*e*
	pater	patr*e*	padr*e*
	lux	luc*e*	luc*e*
	sors	sort*e*	sort*e*

	LATIN.		ITALIAN.
	Nomin.	*Ablat.*	
2d declension.	campus	camp*o*	camp*o*
	modus	mod*o*	mod*o*
	mundus	mund*o*	mond*o*
	doctus	doct*o*	dott*o*
	quantus	quant*o*	quant*o*
	sextus	sext*o*	sest*o*
1st dec.	litera	liter*â*	letter*a*
	natura	natur*â*	natur*a*

I break off, Mr. Editor, with these few, not to engross too much of your valuable room, although my catalogue might be increased to a thousand and more instances.

Does the early history of the Italian language throw any light upon this peculiarity, which seems to be more than the effect of chance? or did, perhaps, the lower order of the Romans, in later times at least, forget their nominatives, and use the ablatives in preference, in which case the tranfer to the Italian would be accounted for?

At all events, the rule above noticed, will afford to an incipient student of the Italian language who is familiar with the Latin, an easy method of Italianizing Latin words.

I am, Sir, &c. R. P.

Plate 33.—BRITISH SPORTS.

THE GUDGEON.

This fish, which belongs to the carp genus, is of a dusky hue on the back, while the belly is of a dirty white. It is distinguished by nine or ten large spots of a blackish colour upon the lateral lines, others of a smaller size being irregularly scattered over the back and fins. On each side of the mouth is a small beard: both jaws are without teeth; but at the entrance of the throat are two triangular bones, that perform the office of grinders. The gudgeon, which frequents gentle streams, is generally of small size, not in general exceeding six inches in length; but those taken

in the Kennet and Cole are found of larger dimensions, sometimes weighing half a pound. They are assembled by raking the bed of the river, which draws them in shoals to the spot, expecting food from this disturbance. At a village near Norwich, the people have a peculiar method of catching gudgeons.—Chusing a branch of hawthorn very full of prickles, they tie a thread to one of the latter, and having fixed a bait upon it, fasten the other end of the thread to a little branch that overhangs the stream. They lay about a hundred of these baits, and never fail to take a great many fish; for as soon as the gudgeon swallows the worm and begins to retire with his prey, he finds himself stopped by the thread and the thorn sticking in his throat.

In spring the gudgeon quits the lakes and ascends the rivers, where it deposits its spawn against the stones; and in autumn returns to the lakes. It is so prolific that though continually exposed to the persecution of man, of rapacious fishes, and water-fowl, it nevertheless multiplies very fast. Gudgeons are most commonly found on gravel shoals; the season for taking them is from May to October, when the angler may pursue his sport at any time of the day, trying for them nearer on the ground. The best baits for this fish are pastes made of chewed bread worked in the hand till stiff, or worked with honey or sugar, and moistened with gum ivy water; gentles and trandling red worms, or blood-worms, found in rotten dunghills.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

In a few days will be published, the seventh and last number of *Cantabrigia Depicta et Descripta;* being a series of engravings from drawings by Mr. R. B. Harraden, of all the public buildings, colleges, churches, and remains of antiquities in the university and town of Cambridge; with accurate historic accounts of each, from the earliest period to the present time. The work comprehends thirty-four engravings, and is dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. Josiah Jackson has in the press a work of considerable labour, and of great utility to manufacturers of cloths. It will form a thin folio volume, under the title of the *Merchant's, Manufacturer's, and Putter-out's Universal Warp and Weft Tables;* shewing, at one view, the quantity of warp or weft in any piece of cloth, from one yard, by yards progressively, to 30 yards long; and for one inch broad, then 18 inches broad, and by inches progressively, to 60 inches broad; and for one thread in an inch, then two threads in an inch, and by twos progressively, to 200 threads in an inch; by which the quantity of warp or weft in any piece of cloth may be easily ascertained.

The engravings for a *Chinese Dictionary*, of about seven thousand characters, are commenced under the superintendence of Dr. Montucci. The work will be translated into Latin, French, and English, in compliance with the desire

of the East India Company, and will, it is hoped, be completed in five years.

Mr. Johnes, of Hafod, has engaged Mr. Stothard to paint some splendid decorations at his seat, which are already begun.

Mr. J. Carter is making a series of drawings of *York Cathedral* for Sir M. Sykes, Bart. which, when finished, will form the largest and most elaborate undertaking of the kind yet executed in this kingdom. The drawings, already finished, according to the cathedral scale of the Society of Antiquarians, are seven in number; the plan, foundation, west elevation, and detail, on a lager scale; south side with detail, and longitudinal section from east to west. The size of the drawings is three feet three inches by two feet.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt, who has recently published a collection of the works of Bishop Hall, is engaged on a *Life* of that prelate.

Mr. Cary is engraving, on ten folio plates, a *Portraiture of the Heavens as they appear to the naked Eye,* constructed for the use of students in astronomy, by the Rev. Francis Wollaston, F. R. S.

Mr. Cromek will speedily publish *Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song*, with historical and traditional notices relative to the manners and customs of the peasantry.

The Right Hon. George Rose has in the press a new and enlarged edition of his *Examination into the Increase of the Commerce and Revenue of Great Britain*, brought down to the present time.

An account of the *Isle of Man*, comprising its history, antiquities, and present state, from the pen of Mr. George Wood, is nearly ready for publication.

A *Life* of the late Arthur Murphy, by Mr. Jesse Foote, one of his executors, is in the press. It will form a quarto volume, and contain the epistolary correspondence of Mr. Murphy with many distinguished persons, during a period of more than fifty years.

Mr. Malcolm has in the press a new volume of *Anecdotes of the Manners, Customs, Amusements, &c. of the Citizens of London*, from the time of the Romans to 1699.

The public may shortly expect a *Life* of Sir Michael Foster, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, originally written for the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, while that work was under the superintendence of the late Dr. Kippis.

Mr. Perceval Eliot, a commissioner of public enquiry, who has already distinguished himself for financial knowledge, is engaged in an answer to Mr. Huskisson's pamphlet on the depeciation of money.

The report of the proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the sixth year of its institution, has just been published; from which it appears, that, in this interval, auxiliary societies, in furtherance of the objects of the parent institution, have been formed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Penryn, Leeds, Manchester, Exeter, Leicester, Kendal, Sheffield, Hull, and Bristol, from all which considerable sums have been received; besides three others in Scotland. Copies of the Scriptures, either whole or in part, have, during the same period, been sent abroad to southern Africa,

for the benefit of the converted Hottentots; to Paramaribo, in Surinam; to the West Indies, for the use of the Christian Negroes; to the islands of Sark, Jersey, Madeira, Sicily, Dominica, Bermuda, Jamaica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, Trinidad, Antigua, St. Thomas, and Prince Edward's; to St. Domingo, the Cape of Good Hope, Quebec, Demerara, and different stations in India. At home, the Naval and Military Bible Society has been furnished with large supplies of English Bibles at the cost prices. The same advantage has been afforded to the society for the support and encouragement of Sunday schools, which has also been furnished with a considerable number of copies of the Scriptures in Welsh. Some copies of the Gospel of St. Matthew in Hebrew, presented by a clergyman, have been granted to the Missionary Society. The Philanthropic Society has been accommodated with the Scriptures at reduced prices; and the Female Penitentiaries of London and Bath, and the Refuge for the Destitute, have been gratuitously supplied. Bibles and Testaments have been disposed of at half the cost prices for the accommodation of schools in various parts of Ireland, and a very considerable quantity has been sent to the Indigent Room-Keepers Society at Cork, for sale or gratuitous distribution. The poor in several workhouses have been supplied. In short, the most unremitted attention has been paid to the accommodation of prisoners of war, to that of the soldiers and seamen, and to all the wants of the poorer classes of all countries and descriptions within the united kingdom, as were stated to require the benevolent assistance of the society. Within the last two years, upwards of 5300 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed by only one correspondent, principally to the army and navy; and with a view to a still more extended circulation, the committee are making arrangements for the appointment of agents at all the military and naval depôts. It also appears that the society has afforded pecuniary assistance, to a considerable amount, to foreign undertakings connected with the grand object of its institution:—to the Berlin Bible Society, towards printing a Lithuanian Bible; to the German Bible Society at Basle, for the purchase of the Scriptures for distribution in France; and also in aid of two editions in the two different dialects of the inhabitants of the Grisons: to the Evangelical Society at Stockholm, to assist in printing the Old and New Testament in Swedish, and the latter in the dialect of Lapland; and towards the edition of the Arabic Bible printing under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. Assistance has also been given to the translation and printing of the Scriptures in the dialects of Hindostan; and the same will also be rendered to an edition in the Cingalese language, as soon as the committee is informed in what manner it may be done most advantageously. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued by the society, exclusive of those delivered at their charge in various parts abroad, from the commencement of the institution to Feb. 16th, 1810, is, of the former 71,116, and of the latter 151,782.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

God save the King, *with additional Stanzas, composed by a Clergyman of the established Church, on the memorable occasion of our venerable and revered Sovereign entering upon the fiftieth Year of his Reign. The Music arranged for the Piano-Forte and Harp, with a vocal Score and Accompaniments for an Orchestra and a Military Band.* By Gesualdo Lanza, jun. Pr. 5s.

Feelings which, we are convinced, every Englishman partakes with us, induce us to give this loyal production the place of honour in our monthly catalogue. The title, however extended, requires some illustration: this composition consists of three parts; in the first, a single voice is accompanied by the piano-forte alone; two voices, supported by the piano-forte and harp, succeed next; and lastly, four voices, assisted by a full band, conclude the whole. The chromatic and highly original harmony appended to the plain melody in the first part, eminently bespeaks Mr. Lanza's contrapuntal skill; but we fear the beautiful simplicity of this national air is greatly affected by a harmonization so very *recherché.* In the duet, the second voice is charged with an able and very independent accompaniment, deviating frequently from the one we are wont to hear; while the piano-forte proceeds, in the style of variations, through the apppropriate chords, in continued triplets. The last and quartett part adheres more closely to the usual harmony of "God save the King;" and, although we have not had the advantage of hearing it performed in full orchestra, we can, from the score, form a competent idea of the grand effect this composition must produce on the hearts of an audience impressed with the feelings which pervaded the breast of every loyal subject on the memorable occasion for which the composition was intended.

"*O holy Lord, before whose heavenly Throne," an Anthem for three Voices, with a separate part for the Organ or Piano-Forte, composed on* the Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, and for the Recovery of His Most Gracious Majesty. By L. Jansen (the words by N. Hickman). *Pr.* 2s.

The composer of this anthem, in F major, seems to have been inspired by the solemnity of the occasion, and fully impressed with the weight of the twofold calamity which has afflicted our royal house and the hearts of a sympathizing people; for, waving the national interest, which might induce a partiality to this laudable effusion, the composition itself, with any other more indifferent text, would claim the approbation of every lover of sacred harmony. Pathos and science are conspicuous in various parts. The repetition of the invocation *(l. 2, p. 1)*, in F minor, verging into the solemn strains in D b major, merits unqualified praise. Equally beautiful is the passage, "Hear, great Jehovah," &c. *(p. 3, ll. 2 and 3)*; and the return to the original key *(p. 4, l. 2)*, is produced in a natural and ingenious manner. The second movement, p. 5, an adagio, in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, is soft and impressive;

and the royal sufferer's last request to her august father, "REMEMBER ME!" are judiciously, nay, affectingly expressed, not unlike Mozart's "Forget me not!" Altogether, the whole of this anthem is highly creditable to Mr. J.'s taste and talents, and proves that he is no novice in compositions of this serious cast.

Britannia's Soliloquy o'er the Tomb of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS AMELIA, *respectfully dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,* by an Amateur.

We should deem ourselves liable to the reproach of illiberality, were we to exercise a rigorous criticism on the production of an amateur, who probably was solely prompted by feelings of sympathy with the long sufferings of the amiable princess, to express, by the vehicle of harmony, the grief which a whole nation shares in common with the composer of this loyal and affectionate tribute paid to the memory of the departed daughter of our adored sovereign. If we do not find in the present air a combination of original and scientific ideas, we are, on the other hand, bound to allow it the merit of softness, considerable taste, and correct harmony. In the 3d bar of the fourth line, we perceive an erratum; either the voice at the word "tomb," ought to have F, or the piano-forte the chord of E b.

WOELFL'S HARMONIC BUDGET, *composed, and dedicated by permission to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by her Royal Highness's very devoted, humble servant,* J. Woelfl. No. V. Pr. 5s.

The contents of this 5th Number of Mr. Woelfl's *cornucopia*, are, *six preludes* and *three polaccas* (with a harp accompaniment to the latter), in the following keys:

Prel. No. 1	——	G major
2	——	B minor
3	——	F major
4	——	A minor
5	——	D major
6	——	F minor
Pol. No. 1	——	G major
2	——	D major
3	——	F major.

The opinion we have given of Mr. W.'s former preludes, is in every respect applicable to the present set. Unfettered by the laws which govern the construction of more regular movements, the author has frequently allowed his genius the most unbounded scope, now launching into eccentric chromatic flights, and again dropping into the more melodious sounds of diatonic harmony. At other times he keeps expectation in suspense by manœuvring for a while among a range of ambiguous chords; but, whatever be his *motivo*, all the component parts are linked with such consummate skill, that his transitions from one idea to another, require the ear of the initiated to perceive the art under which they are concealed. To the 1st, 2d, and, above all, the 6th prelude, we feel the greatest partiality; and we trust the parent of the whole family will not take offence at this expression of predilection towards some of his children.

Great as the number of pretended polaccas may be, which daily flow from the fertile pens of our musical writers, few of them can boast of the essential characteristics of that nice species of composition. It is, therefore, with the greater pleasure

that we award that merit in its full extent to the three polaccas of the present number. They possess, moreover, that sedate elegance of expression, that gentle delicacy of turn, which ought to distinguish the good polacca from every other movement. No. 1 is particularly entitled to that commendation; its sweet trio, likewise, in the style of an Austrian walz, acts finely in relief of the antecedent part. In No. 2 we observe the spirited beginning of the first and second parts, well contrasted with the subsequent softer evolutions. The subject of No. 3 also recommends itself, by its determined character; although its elaboration may appear to possess less originality than is usually met with in Mr. W.'s works. The harp part we regret not to have had an opportunity of bringing into action; but as it is only a repletory accompaniment, apparently not intended as *obligate*, we trust our critique will not have lost in truth or force, by the want of it.

"*The imprisoned Huntsman*," *a favourite Song, the Poetry from the celebrated Poem,* "THE LADY OF THE LAKE," *written by Walter Scott, the Music composed* by J. Whitaker. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The melody and harmonic arrangement of this song, are such as might be expected from the taste and skill which we have repeatedly had an opportunity of noticing in this author's works. Indeed, of all the compositions to which Mr. Scott's *Lady of the Lake* has given rise, the present song appears to us the most worthy of that beautiful poem. An unaffected style of ballad simplicity is conspicuous in every bar. We are particularly pleased with the idea, at the words, "I wish I were as I had been;" and the concluding *refrain*, "For that's the life is meet for me," is expressed with much appropriate neatness. In the concluding symphony, we observe the skilful manner in which the descending semi-quavers are analogously supported by their bass.

"*Paddy Carey's Fortune; or, Irish Promotion*," *a favourite comic Song, sung with the most unbounded applause, by Mr. Webb, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, written by Mr. Cherry, composed* by J. Whitaker. Price 1s. 6d.

Aware as we are, how little in its place the delicate style of the preceding air would be, if applied to a text of such low humour as the present, we yet are of opinion, that, in this composition, Mr. W. has too much yielded to the unfortunately too prevailing practice of incorporating portions or imitations of vulgar Irish melodies, into our comic songs. Where the author has followed the bent of his own ideas, he is, as usual, pleasing, and not the less lively and humorous. —The alternation of major and minor in the outset, and the oboe part in the second line, come under the range of our first observation. The same may be said of the last bar, pp. 1 and 4, where the solution prepared by the seventh, in the antecedent bar, is broken by the unfortunate chord of F, which, in effect, is a successive fifth to the preceding chord. Barring these our comments, we think the author has been successful in infusing into this composition a character of mirthful jollity, and a degree of spirit, which

amply accounts for its favourable reception. The passage for the bugle-horns, and especially the succeeding *tutti* in the symphony, combines brilliancy with elegance. The words, "His brawny shoulders," are gaily rendered, and the expression of "Old and young, grave and sad," with its interlocutory bar for the instruments, highly humorous. Some other parts are equally commendable, and especially p. 4, at the words, "Nimble-footed," &c. where an elegant descent in the bass leads to a brilliant termination of that phrase. While thus acknowledging merit where it is due, the author, we trust, will not ascribe our previous criticisms to any other cause, than the law of impartiality imposed on the duties of an unbiassed censor.

"*Oh come to the Dale!*" *a favourite Song, sung with the greatest applause at the Public Concerts, by Miss Stephens, Pupil of Signor G. Lanza, jun. composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte*, by J. Whitaker. Price 1s. 6d.

An easy and connected flow of tender melody characterizes the plain strains of this amatory air. In the second page, however, we think the first part of the subject too often repeated in its simple form; a little variation would have added to its interest. Several pleasing thoughts are observable in the third page. The words, "Ah! why then refuse," are rendered with great colloquial truth. "Thy scorning our pastime to share," *(l. 3, b. 2,)* claims our commendation, on account of the appropriate descent in the bass which accompanies the ascending treble; and the fourth bar in the same line, at, "See, bright shines the sun," recommends itself by its successive fourths, regularly leading afterwards to the stop on the false fifth.—The second verse is reprinted without any apparent necessity.

THE VOCAL WORKS OF HANDEL, *with a separate Accompaniment, arranged for the Organ or Piano-Forte*, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge, No. XIX. Price to Subscribers, 5s.—to Non-subscribers, 6s. 6d.

Our musical readers, no doubt, will be gratified to perceive from the above notice, the advanced stage at which this classic and truly superb work (of the progress of which we have made occasional mention in our preceding reports), has arrived. The numbers already published, comprise, *Acis and Galatea—Alexander's Feast—Saul—Dettingen Te Deum and Jubilate*, and the commencement of the *Messiah*. Of the beauty of the typographical execution, as well as of the judgment and skill displayed by Dr. Clarke, in the harmonic arrangement of the accompaniments, we have likewise given our opinion in a former review; so that we need only add, that, in neither regard, has the continuation of the work fallen short of the merits of the early numbers. On the contrary, we think we perceive in the piano-forte part of the *Messiah*, now before us, a particular degree of discrimination and laborious care to do the utmost possible justice to the full score of that *chef-d'œuvre* of the immortal German composer. The frontispiece, also, of the present number, exhibiting a masterly engraving of Christ bearing the cross, from an original painting by

Carlo Dolce, does honour to Mr. Taylor, the artist. When this work shall be completed, Messrs. Button and Whitaker, the publishers, may pride themselves on having raised to Handel's memory, a monument superior to any executed by plastic art.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

PLATE 35.—A MORNING OR CARRIAGE COSTUME.

A BLACK bombazeen or sarsnet round robe, with high bosom, and long sleeves with white Spanish weepers, trimmed round the bottom, up the front, and round the bosom, with a cable chain of crape. A white crape habit-shirt, with high collar, and Spanish frill round the throat. A cardinal mantle of black or grey cloth, lined and trimmed with white fur or ermine. Prussian helmet, composed of the same materials, over which is frequently thrown a veil of black lace. Black jean slippers, or half-boots of kid leather. Gloves of black or grey kid.

PLATE 36.—A MOURNING EVENING DRESS.

A convent round robe of black gossamer gauze, with demi-train and short sleeves, ornamented round the bottom, up the front, and on the bosom and sleeves, with a checkered trimming of black bugles, or steel. This dress is worn at present over an under-dress or slip of black sarsnet, but hereafter will form a most pleasing habit when extended over a slip of white sarsnet or silver grey. The head-dress consists of a carmelite veil of white net, bordered with black bugles or steel, and finished with correspondent tassels. The hair in dishevelled curls, beneath a neck-chain and convent cross of jet, with ear-rings and bracelets to correspond. Spanish slippers of black queen silk, with jet clasps, or rosettes of bugles. Gloves of black or white kid. Fan of white crape, with mourning border, and medallions in black foil.

SEVENTEENTH LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADY AT WINDSOR, TO HER SISTER IN DEVONSHIRE.

MOST willingly do I take advantage at this moment, my dear Constance, of the permission you allow me to relax from those original engagements, which insisted that my letters should ever abound with gay and lively subjects, and become the vehicles of fashionable intelligence. Alas! my dear sister, my heart is at this time overflowing with sympathetic emotions, and my pen must, by making you a participator, sooth me into calmness and tranquillity. My dear Constance, I am now not only sober, but sad, for I have just witnessed youth, beauty, rank, loveliness, and virtue, consigned to an early tomb! I am just returned from the funeral of the Princess Amelia, whose amiability and sweetness, exalted and purified by long-suffering, had completed her for the mansion of the blessed, and rendered her a fit associate for angels.

Light, indeed, must be that heart that could relax into playfulness or mirth, after so impressive and soul-awakening a ceremony! Gay and volatile as I sometimes appear, yet I am not a stranger to those natural reflections, or that flow of sympathy, which naturally arise from the contemplation of the late accumulated afflictions of the royal family. These events, my dear sister, call our thoughts home, and teach us that the prince and the peasant are alike subject to the calamities of life, and inheritors of the evils incident to mortality; while those in exalted stations, from a sense of contrasted circumstances, feel their effects with redoubled pressure, and consequently have higher claims on our consideration and compassion. I am sure that the gently organized affections of my dear Constance must have been deeply interested in every particular relative to the closing scene of this beloved princess. I would endeavour to write you an account of the ceremony, but as I know that you must have seen the detailed reports given in all the newspapers, I shall close my letter with a brief description of those mourning habits which are considered most correct, respectful, and elegant, for an occasion, on which a more lively or more general interest was never experienced.

I inclose you a proof impression of a portrait of the lamented princess, from a painting by Mrs. Mee. Another engraving of her has also appeared, which, though perhaps not inferior in regard to the general execution, is far from possessing the essential merit of that accurate resemblance, which the print I have sent you is universally allowed to bear to the amiable original. The most respectful order of mourning at present, is bombazeen, or twilled sarsnet, trimmed with crape. Some ladies wear velvet, but this is not considered so correct. Black beads, and bugle trimming, and jet ornaments, with Grecian slippers of queen silk, are appendages to full dress. Black crape frocks, thickly studded with bugles, or steel, and worn over grey slips, will be introduced in the course of a week. Grey morning robes, or those of lead colour, formed in the peasant's jacket, laced and bound with black velvet, are admitted in the domestic habit. Half-handkerchiefs of net for the head, and small French pelerines for the back and shoulders, thickly studded and bordered with steel, also those of black net embroidered with silver, are seen amidst the articles which are exhibited at the fashionable marts; but this latter article is far too light to be considered admissible at present. Hereafter, I think you can have no no dress more elegant for public, than a black net frock, and head-dress embroidered in a border of silver, or steel, and worn over a white gossamer satin slip; shoes and gloves of white French kid, and ornaments of pearl brilliants, or the satin bead. There is little order in the out-door habiliment; but those who attend to propriety and exactness in this style of costume, wear black silk pelisses, velvet coats and spencers, and manties of cloth, with Spanish silk binding, or trimmings of sable or crape; with small French bonnets of silk, beaver hats, or provincial bonnets of chip, severally ornamented with crape, flowers, or feathers. Adieu!

dear Constance. I can say no more at present on a subject so little congenial to the tone of my mind, or the disposition of my heart. Under all impressions, however, it beats with sisterly love towards you.

BELINDA.

PLATE 37.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

THE accompanying engraving exhibits a representation of a sideboard, constructed on a plan of peculiar utility, with truly convenient cellaret drawers and cupboards inclosed within each pedestal, having two small drawers above, with a pair of handsome vase knife-cases, and the center may form two drawers, or one long drawer, to receive extra loose flaps of the dining-table, while the frame of the table runs underneath on castors. The front of this side-board is of handsome mahogany, inlaid with various beautiful woods, and curious lacquered brass work. The shape and size may be adapted to any other furniture in the room, and varied according to fancy and taste. Side-boards on this plan are made at Messrs. Morgan and Sanders's manufactory, Catharine-street, Strand.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

THE French papers have for a long time been silent with respect to the war in Spain and Portugal, but are full of details of the new mode of warfare which Bonaparte has declared against British manufactures and colonial produce. In his celebrated decree of Trianon, he imposed a tax of about 50 per cent. upon all colonial produce in France, and the countries occupied by French troops. All the states in alliance with France were obliged to adopt a similar measure; and the consequence has been, that all colonial produce has risen to an enormous price upon the Continent, and numerous failures have taken place. The continental system, as it is called by the French emperor, was intended to exclude from the Continent all colonial produce, as well as British manufactures. No tax, however, which can be laid on the Continent upon colonial produce which must be consumed there, can in the remotest degree affect this country; it being merely a tax upon consumption, which must be paid by the consumers. No rage which Bonaparte may feel against this country can ever persuade the nations of the Continent, that sugar, coffee, and cotton are not among the necessaries of life, and that the want of them is not a very severe privation. It is in vain that they have attempted to find substitutes for sugar, or to grow cotton in the south of Europe. The West India sugar and cotton are vastly superior in quality to any thing which Europe can produce, and will always be much cheaper. This new tax upon colonial produce will not, however, rest upon the merchants, but upon the consumers of those necessary articles. Bonaparte has, however, issued a decree much more severe with respect to English manufactures: wherever they are discovered, either in his own territo-

ries, or in the many states over which his influence extends, they are to be seized and publicly burned. For the purpose of discovering such goods, domiciliary visits are making all over France, Italy, Germany, and Holland, and we have already heard of considerable quantities of British manufactures being seized and burned. The observation which naturally arises from the execution of such a decree, is, that if those manufactures have been paid for by the continental merchants, it is of no consequence to this country whether Bonaparte burns them or not; and if they have not been paid for, it is a strange way of making war upon our commerce, to drive his own merchants into a state of bankruptcy, in order that they might not be able to pay their engagements to the merchants of this country. The result of such violent measures must ultimately be, that the continental merchants cannot in future obtain that credit in England of which they stood much in need, but that all articles of British manufacture and produce which the Continent cannot dispense with, must be paid for before they leave this country. In this last decree, the most severe punishments are denounced against those concerned in the contraband trade: they are to be branded in the forehead, and to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than three. As to the severity of this punishment, we must, however, observe, that it is a settled maxim in legislation, that punishments which are excessively severe, usually defeat their own object.—Notwithstanding the variety of violent measures which Bonaparte has hitherto devised against the commerce and finances of this country, every succeeding year has given additional proofs of the deep-rooted and growing prosperity of the British empire. As we have witnessed the failure of so many systems by which our great enemy foretold our ruin, we feel but little apprehension from the new system of violence which Bonaparte has adopted and dictated to his vassal states. It is afflicting, however, to see all the nations of the north of Europe so humbled and subdued, as to be obliged immediately to adopt every mad and ruinous project which the universal tyrant, in a moment of rage, thinks proper to prescribe.

In war, Bonaparte has had very little success during the present year. In India he has lost the island formerly called Bourbon, but lately called after him, the Isle of Bonaparte; and there is every reason to believe that the Isle of France and Batavia will follow this conquest. On the continent of Europe he has lately gained no laurels. His brother-in-law, Murat, the King of Naples, has been defeated in an attempt on the island of Sicily, and we have taken 900 prisoners from him, in addition to his loss in killed and wounded. Murat had before received a lesson from the British cruizers, that his convoys could not always proceed in safety to their place of destination; and he has now received another lesson, namely, that there is this danger in attacking an island which is well defended, that, owing to the winds and currents, it seldom happens that the different divisions of an invading fleet can arrive at their destination at the same time; and that,

therefore, those troops which first make the landing are in great danger of being cut to pieces. We cannot avoid considering this attempt against Sicily as a trial of that mode of attack which, in the commencement of the present war, was threatened against England. We feel no doubt that, if it had succeeded, the *Moniteur* would have boasted that such would be the result of an invasion of this country; and therefore, now that it has completely failed, we may also be allowed to say, that the Boulogne flotillas and invading armaments will never have any better luck than Murat's fleets and armies have met with in the attack of Sicily.

It is to Portugal, however, that the attention of all nations, and the hopes of mankind, are now turned. No battle had taken place when our last accounts arrived, and the great armies of Massena and Lord Wellington still continued in the same positions, but the latter has since been considerably strengthened. We have not heard of any reinforcements having reached Massena since the battle of Busaco, nor of any corps that was expected to join him, except the corps of Drouet, which could not consist of more than twelve or thirteen thousand. Lord Wellington has, in the mean time, been reinforced by about 7000 British troops, by 18,000 veteran Spanish troops under Romana, and by many thousands of the Portuguese militia. His army is now supposed to be numerically much superior to that of Massena; and if the latter should find himself obliged to attack him in positions much stronger than that of Busaco, there can be very little doubt that the result will be still more decisive. On the other hand, Lord Wellington does not like to throw away all the advantages he derives from his positions and superior means of supplying his army, in order to attack Massena in strong entrenchments. It was his part rather to let the enemy waste away with hardships and want of food, than to give them the chances of a battle upon even terms. All the accounts we have received, state, that the French army is in the greatest misery, and is already reduced to about 50,000 men. This misery must continue to increase as long as Massena remains inactive. The militia and armed peasantry of the country are closing him round in the rear, and cutting off his means of supply. Under these circumstances, it appears to us that certain ruin awaits the enemy if they continue longer inactive, and disgrace and heavy loss must accompany their flight in case they should resolve upon retreat. From these considerations, it is supposed that they will risk a battle and attack Lord Wellington. If Massena should resolve upon this, it is a course suggested merely by despair. It is what his better judgment has rejected for this month past, when he was stronger, and Lord Wellington much weaker than he is at present. If the French should be driven by mere despair and hunger to the attack, we can entertain no fears about the result. This result will be by far the most important event of the present year.

In Spain there has been some change of the government. The Cortes has accepted the resignations of the members of the late regency, and elected three persons

to exercise the office of regent. One of them is the celebrated General Blake, and the other two, Ciscar and Agar, are men of high character in Spain. The Cortes have also declared in favour of the political liberty of the press, and of the equal rights of their fellow-subjects in America. We certainly do expect from the Cortes a more energetic government, and one possessing more of the confidence of the Spanish people, than any which has preceded it.

While the prospect of affairs is thus improving upon the Continent, we have deeply to regret the affliction with which heaven has visited our royal family. The long protracted illness and approaching death of the Princess Amelia, so powerfully oppressed the paternal feelings of our amiable and much-respected sovereign, that it has produced a serious illness. That he may speedily recover, and long reign over a happy people, is the ardent wish of his loyal subjects. Upon this melancholy occasion, the conduct of the illustrious personage who is next in succession to the throne, has been the theme of universal admiration.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the diseases which have occurred in the reporter's own practice, from the 25th of October to the 15th of November.

Acute diseases.—Continued fever, 6.... Intermittent fever, 2.. .Inflammatory sore throat, 4....Scarlet fever and sore throat, 3....Catarrhal fever, 4....Pleurisy, 2....Peripneumony, 1....Nephritis, 1....Acute diseases of infants, 6.

Chronic diseases.—Cough and Dyspnœa, 27....Pleurodyne, 6....Pulmonary consumption, 7....Scrofula, 2....Head-ach and vertigo, 8....Dyspepsia, 2....Colic, 2 ...Gastrodynia, 6....Dysentery, 3...Jaundice, 1....Bilious vomiting, 1....Diarrhœa, 4....Worms, 2....Asthenia, 4....Palsy, 4.... Chronic rheumatism, 3....Dysure, 2.... Dropsy, 3....Cutaneous diseases, 2....Female complaints, 5.

The diseases which have required most attention during the last month, have been fevers, inflammatory affections of the chest, sore throat, and scarlet fever. In one of the cases of pleurisy, the patient, a young man, was bled very freely, even to fainting, four times, in the course of five days, before the inflammation subsided. When bleeding is practised early in this complaint, as well as in inflammation of the lungs, we may almost certainly save the patient.

Under the head *cough* and *dyspnœa*, to spare our readers the trouble of conning over barbarous and cacophonous terms, we class various disorders, of which cough and difficulty of breathing are merely symptoms, such as *peripneumonia notha*, or bastard peripneumony, a complaint extremely frequent in this country, very difficult to remove, and sometimes rendered fatal by bad treatment.

Under the head *asthenia*, we rank, besides those of simply general debility, various nervous affections, to which it would be difficult to assign any suitable name. Nearly connected with these, are head-ach, vertigo, palsy, and apoplexy; diseases which, of late years, have increased in this country with singular rapidity, and threaten to reduce our population more effectively than the plague did formerly. Whether it is from the refinement, the luxury, or the indolence of modern manners, the distraction of public affairs, or the ruined fortune and

baffled hopes of private speculators, certain it is, that the present generation is visited with a train of evils unknown to our more hardy progenitors. Nervous symptoms increase amongst us in an alarming degree; and in their train, stalks with hasty and giant strides, that mental malady, whose approach is more terrific than that of death. If the delicate and sensible frame of females be less exposed to the rude touch of these calamities, it is assailed by a more insidious, but not less destructive foe. The romance which nightly steals from slumber, and harrows up the soul with the ideal vision of departed spirits; the tale of murder inscribed in characters of blood; the burning fever of love; the hopes, the fears, the raptures, the despair of some forlorn youth, or cupid-stricken maid; all exert a powerful influence on the susceptible and finely-wrought female mind, induce a morbid sensibility, an enfeebled, enervated frame, and a disjointed association of ideas.—An eminent author has observed, "The mind that can amuse itself with the trash of most modern novels, seeks an enjoyment beneath the level of a rational being. It creates for itself an ideal world, on the loose descriptions of romantic love, that leaves passion without any moral guide in the real occurrences of human life. To the female mind, in particular, as being endued with finer feelings, this species of literary poison has often been fatal. How cautious, then, ought parents to be, in guarding against the introduction of these romances among their children, so calculated to produce the morbid sensibility, which is to be the bane of their future happiness!" This is not the rant of an empty declaimer, the effect of prejudice, or the whine of a gloomy fanatist; it is the voice of reason, and the language of sober experience. But, mindful of the proverb, "Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim," let us caution our fair readers, in avoiding one species of poison, not to imbibe another. Equally destructive to human happiness and social feeling, equally noxious to physical perfection and intellectual excellence, is that soul-chilling superstition which ignorant enthusiasts misname religion; that would banish pleasure from our dwellings, and sympathy from our hearts; that would clothe all nature, every variety of form and disposition, of temperament and constitution, in one mantle, and that of a sable hue; and that would give all mankind one soul, and that "a cankered soul, macerated with cares and discontents."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The mild weather through the greatest part of last month, has been extremely favourable to the young wheats, of which there is a very large breadth sown. The young plants are very strong, and have thrown out a thick flag, that will shelter and protect the roots from the frost through the winter.

The new wheats have come sparingly to market, on account of their being so much wanted for seed; and the scarcity of hay will prevent many from threshing, who have no conveniency to stow the straw till the sharp weather sets in.

Barley turns out a rough sample, but sound and very productive; the straw of which, on many farms, must be the principal food for cattle through the winter.

Oats are of prime quality, and may be expected to fall in price as soon as the frost makes a demand for the straw. The weather being mild and open at the beginning of the month, made it favourable to eat off the rowen and lattermaths, by which means the cattle have been kept out of the farm-yard.

Turnips, cabbage, cole, and most of the brassicas, have made a tolerable progress in growth for the season.

The fens have suffered very much from high tides and violent storms.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

No. 1. A silver grey figured poplin, a most delicate and becoming article for evening dress, when the change of mourning takes place: it may then be worn with ornaments of black velvet, with bodices to correspond, and trimmed with black lace, or appliques of bugled crape up the front; or with black crape Grecian aprons, thickly studded with bugles, and short sleeves of the same. Pelisses and spencers may also be consistently formed of this article. It is sold by Messrs. Archer and Haughton, No. 8, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

No. 2. A honey-comb gauze, adapted for evening or full dress. This article is now worn over a black gossamer satin slip, and trimmed with rolls of black velvet satin or jet beads; but will also be particularly adapted for that slight change which will soon diversify the present sable hue, and have a most light and pleasing effect when worn over slips of grey gossamer silk or white satin, with pearl, brilliants, or satin-bead ornaments.

No. 3. A rich satin striped gauze, calculated for evening robes. It is worn at present over black slips, and trimmed with steel or bugles; but will soon be considered appropriate and elegant when extended over white, and ornamented with white lace, beads, swansdown, or pearl. Robes of this article should be made plain, with short sleeves and demi-traines.

Both Nos. 2 and 3 were furnished by Messrs. Robarts, Plowman, and Co. Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

No. 4. A Merino crape, which is calculated for the domestic or intermediate order of mourning habits. Black velvet, black lace, or satin ribbon, of a correspondent shade with the crape, are the most becoming and appropriate trimmings for robes composed of this material. It is sold by Mr. George Hilditch, 13. Ludgate-hill.

Poetry.

ODE TO FREE-MASONRY.

All hail! society most grand-supreme,
The noblest subject for a poet's theme—
Free-Masonry! thou great, thou gen'ral good,
Which flourish'd high—coëval with the flood.
May every honour on your vot'ries shine;
But to the *level true*, may all incline;
And may the *perfect square* their actions guide,
And *harmony* preserve in regions wide:
May their good faith, like beauteous columns stand,
And nobly grace their great grandmaster's hand:
May they with credit work their first degree,
And pass with honour to eternity:
May they, oh! may they, die the virtuous death,
And Hiram like, resign their latest breath!
Then shall they rise, with honour, good and great,
To join the last grand lodge in awful state.

Masonicus.

ENIGMA*.

Before creating nature will'd,
That atoms into forms should jar,
By me the boundless space was fill'd,
On me was placed the first made star;
For me the saint will break his word,
By the proud atheist I'm rever'd,
At me the coward draws his sword,
And by the hero I am fear'd:
Scorn'd by the meek and humble mind,
Yet often by the vain possess'd;
Heard by the deaf, seen by the blind,
And to the troubled conscience rest:
Than wisdom's sacred self, I'm wiser,
And yet to every blockhead known;
I'm freely given by the miser,
Kept by the prodigal alone:
As vice deform'd, as virtue fair,
The stateman's and the patriot's gains,
The poet's purse, the coxcomb's care;
Read, and you have me for your pains.

* A solution is requested from some one of our numerous readers.

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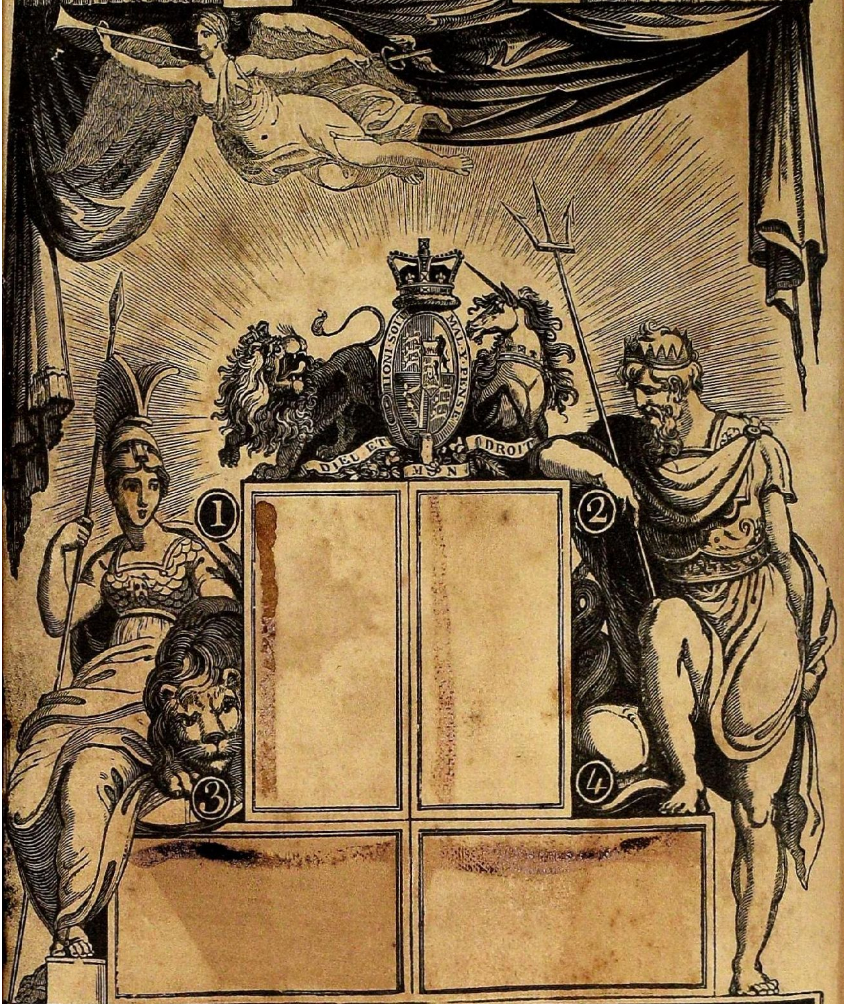

The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand, London.*

Magni stat nominis umbra

PROUD as a peer, poor as a bard,
A lonely Spaniard, late one night,
Knock'd at a tavern door so hard,
It rous'd the family in a fright.
Up sprung the host from his bed-side—
Open the chamber-window flew,
Who's there? what boisterous hand, he cried,
Makes at my gate this loud ado?
Here is, the stately Spaniard said,
Don Lopez Rodriguez Alonzo
Pedrillo Gusman Alvazade
Jago Miguel Alphonzo
Antonio Diego——Hold, hold, hold!
Exclaim'd the landlord, pray forbear,
For half the number you have told
I have not half a bed to spare.
Sir, quoth the Don, 'tis your mistake,
If names for men, of course you count:
Though long the illustrious list I make,
In me still centers all the amount:
Worn down, with tramping many a mile,
Don Lopez Rodriguez Pedrillo,
With all the etceteras of his style,
Will sleep upon a single pillow.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTS.

(Solicitors' Names between Parentheses.)

ALCHORNE J. Minories, oilman (Thomas, Fen court, Fenchurch street

Almond J. Ulves Walton, Lancaster, corn-dealer (Windus, John street, Bedford row

Anderton W. and R. Lightollers, Chorley, Lancaster, cotton-spinners (Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Arnold W. S. Princes' square, St. George's in the East, carpenter (Reeks, Wellclose sq

Askew J. late of the Strand, straw hat-manufacturer, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench (Mayhew, Symond's Inn

Bailey J. Chatham, rope-maker (Templer, Burr street, East Smithfield

Baker C. Bristol, seedsman (Sweet and Stokes, Temple

Banks W. King street, Cheapside, linen draper (Eastabrooke, Haymarket

Barnes J. Little Banton, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturer (Wordsworth and Addison, Staples Inn

Barnsdall R. Sawley-field, Derby, boat-builder (Lowe, Carlton place, St. Alban's st.

Bartlett T. and B. West, Wandsworth, calico-printers (Jopson, Castle street, Holborn

Barton T. G. and W. W. Liverpool, merchants (Rawlinson's, Liverpool

Beaumont W. Crossland, York, cotton-spinner (Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn

Bell T. Nicholas lane, merchant (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court

Bennett T. and J. Chirney, Carlisle, manufacturers (Wordsworth and Addison, Staples Inn

Berridge R. Islington, merchant (Wasbrough, Copthall court

Bevan J. Swansea, cooper (Barber, Gray's Inn square

Bird J. D. Cardiff, bookseller (James, Gray's Inn

Birkett H. J. Norton Falgate, cheesemonger (Willet and Annesley, Finsbury square

Blore W. Knightsbridge, carpenter (Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly

Boddington T. Northampton, mercer, (Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn

Bone J. and W. Hone, Strand, booksellers, (Birkett, Bond court, Wallbrook

Borrow J. St. Issey, Cornwall (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Bow J. Manchester, box-maker (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court

Bradley J. Rochester, smith (Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's Inn

Brickwood J. S. Stoke Newington, brewer (Parother and Son, London street

Britten W. High Holborn, cordwainer (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn

Bromley G. Southwark, innkeeper (Ware, Blackman street, Borough

Brookman J. Winchester, tanner (Allen, Clifford's Inn

Brown J. Manchester, builder (Hurd, Temple

Bull J. W. Banks, and G. Bryson, King street, Cheapside, linen drapers (Sherwood, Canterbury square, Southwark

Bullard S. Elmin, Cambridge, dealer (Wortham, Castle street, Holborn

Bullard S. sen. and J. C. jun. Elmin, Cambridge, farmers (Kenrick, Hatfield street, Christchurch, Surry

Burrows J. Mirfield, York, corn-merchant (Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn

Burt W. Red Cross street, bag-merchant (Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Butcher N. Windmill street, Finsbury sq. butcher (Syddall, Aldersgate street

Cannon B. Duval's lane, Islington, cow-keeper (Parton, Wallbrook

Chadwick R Porchester, Hants, baker (Stuart, Red Lion squase

Champ J. Chichester, money-scrivener (Few, Henrietta street, Covent Garden

Chatterton W. Manchester, confectioner (Ellis, Chancery lane

Churchouse S. Hammersmith, bricklayer (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's Inn

Clapton T. Maidenhead, Berks, printer (Egerton, Gray's Inn

Cling F. Church court, Clement's lane, merchant (Barker, Temple

Cole M. T. Hatton Garden, copper-plate engraver (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's build.

Coombs B. M. City road, ironmonger (Wilks, Hoxton square
Coopes J. Plymouth, dealer (Lamb, Aldersgate street
Cropper R. K. Curriers Hall, London Wall, Blackwell Hall, factor (Fiskes, Palsgrave place, Strand
Crosley W. S. and J. Hollins, Halifax, York, and Basinghall street, woollen-manufacturers (Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Culley H. Brewer street, Golden square, (Young, Vine street, Piccadilly
Culverwell W. Bristol, victualler (James, Gray's Inn square
Curtis J. Spring street, St. Mary le Bone, tallow-chandler (Eastabrook, Haymarket
Darling W. York street, Southwark, victualler (Loxley, Cheapside
Davies J. Liverpool, slopseller (Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn
Davy M. Holt, Norfolk, grocer (Ballachey, Capel court, Stock Exchange
Deakin R. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Deller J. Enfield, shopkeeper (Taylor, Waltham Abbey
Dent J. Quebec street, Portman square, butcher (Bellamy, Clifford's Inn
Dickenson E. W. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Ditchfield J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court
Dodson J. Cranbrook, Kent, brewer (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Donald W. West Drayton, Middlesex, draper and grocer (Teasdale, Merchant Taylors' Hall
Durant J. St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, victualler (Price and Brown, Lincoln's Inn
Earnshaw R. Manchester, cotton-merchant (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court
Easterley J. Rotherhithe, rope-maker (Walker, Old Jewry
Edwards W. Tooley street, victualler (Popkin, Dean street, Soho
Ellis J. Ashburton, Devon, tanner
Evans W. Canterbury, draper (Wiltshire, Bolton, and West, Old Broad street
Evans T. Oxford street, victualler (Shearman, Hart street, Bloomsbury
Eyre J. Charing Cross, trunk-maker (Hannam, Covent Garden
Faulkner J. Manchester, dyer (Milne and Parry, Temple
Fearon J. Cheapside, Norwich shawl-manufacturer (Birkett, Bond court, Wallbrook
Fidler G. E. Oxford street, jeweller (Walls, East street, Red Lion square
Ford W. Beckington, Somerset, maltster (Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street
Fourdrinier H. Cannon street, and S. Charing Cross, paper-manufacturers (Abbott, Abchurch yard
Fourdrinier S. and W. Sale, Charing Cross, stationers (Milton and Pownall's, Knight Rider street, Doctors' Commons
Francillon G. Westmoreland buildings, Bartholomew Close, stock-broker (Humphreys and Dunster, Southwark
Gairdner J. E. and A. Cannon-street and Edinburgh, merchants (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings
Gamon J. Wateringbury, Kent, innkeeper (Webb, Southwark
Garland J. Hull, grocer (Ellis, Chancery lane
Godlair J. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant (Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Goodair F. Manchester, merchant (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clark, Warnford court
Goodwin J. Ludlow, Salop, shopkeeper (Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street
Gordon T. T. Steadman, and S. Howland, Tower street, merchants (Swan, New Basinghall street
Gosling J. Mark lane, merchant (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court
Grayston G. Deptford, victualler (Harris and Son, Castle street, Houndsditch
Greaves J. P. H. Sharp, and F. Fisher, King's Arms yard, Coleman street, merchts. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Greenhow W. Manchester, merchant (Duckworth, Chippendale, and Denison, Manchester
Grist J. Portsea, stationer (Barrow, Threadneedle street
Grundy J. Salford, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer (Ellis, Chancery lane
Gummer W. P. Bridport, Dorset, twine-spinner (Anstice and Cox, Temple
Hacksekel G. Gerard street, Soho, tailor (Smith, Charles street, Cavendish square
Hall C. Liverpool, merchant (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Halliday W. Birmingham, mercer (Ellis, Chancery lane
Hardacre S. and W. Barnard, Little St. Thomas Apostle, merchants (Mason and Rogers, Foster lane, Cheapside
Harding T. Walworth, dealer in wine and liquors (Robinson, Charterhouse square
Harper W. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court
Hart J. Scholes, Lancaster, manufacturer (Avison, Liverpool
Hawkins W. Cheltenham, plumber (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's Inn
Haworth R. Hull, merchant (Exley, Stocker, and Dawson, Furnival's Inn
Haworth J. jun. Hull, merchant (Picard and Broadley, Hull
Haycock T. Whitechapel, victualler (Argill, Whitechapel road
Hayward J. and G. Turney, London street and Whitechapel road, merchants and floor-cloth manufacturers (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court
Heald J. Cloak lane, merchant (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court
Herbert T. Dowgate hill and Manchester, cotton-merchant (Walker, Old Jewry
Hill P. Charlotte street, Portland place, upholder (Warrand and Wood, Castle court, Budge row
Hobbs J. Leather lane, Holborn, cabinet-maker (Kayll, Newington Butts
Hodson J. and C. Quarrel, Radcliffe, Lancaster, calico printers (Duckworth, Chippindall, and Denison, Manchester

Holmes F. Warwick, grocer (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's Inn
Hooper J. Higler's lane, Blackfriars road, brewer (Popkin, Dean street, Soho
Hooper G. Long alley, Moorfields, victualler (Collins and Waller, Spital square
Hope P. Liverpool, merchant (Blackstock, Temple
Hopkins J. Worcester, merchant (Platt, Temple
Houlden T. late of Spilsby, Lincoln, maltster, but now a prisoner in Lincoln castle (Ellis, Chancery lane
Howell J. Chester, linen-draper (Tarrant, Chancery lane
Howell R. Manchester, porter-dealer (Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn
Howorth S. Witley, Surry, turner (Wilks, Hoxton square
Humberston M. E. Hull, spirit-merchant (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings
Hunsley P. Beverley, York, cabinet-maker (Lambert, Bedford row
Hutchings M. Tetcott, Devon, woollen and linen-draper (Williams and Darke, Princes' street, Bedford row
Huchinson W. P. Liverpool, grocer (Atkinson, Wilde's, and Mackarall, Chancery lane
Huxley T. C. Liverpool, grocer (Young and Hughes, Essex street, Strand
Illingworth J. Liverpool, victualler (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Iveson J. Queen street, victualler (Whitton, Great James street, Bedford row
Jackson J. W. Liverpool, drysalter (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings
Jackson W. Liverpool, grocer (Blackstock, Temple
Jacob J. and W. Newgate street, merchants (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Jacobs M. High street, Shadwell, slop-seller (Harris and Son, Castle street, Houndsditch
James N. Manchester, victualler (Ellis, Chancery lane
Jennings C. Portsea, grocer (Collins and Waller, Spital square
Johnson D. Ivy lane, trunk-maker (Wood, Richmond buildings, Soho
Johnson R. Old Gravel lane, baker (Parnell and Raffles, Church street, Spitalfields
Johnson J. High street, Southwark, hop-merchant (Hannam, Covent Garden
Johnstone J. Maidstone, woollen-draper (Ireland, Staples Inn
Jones R. St. Mary Axe, merchant (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Jorden W. Greenwich, metal-worker (Latkow, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons
King J. Neath, Glamorgan, ironmonger (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New Inn
Kerschner J. Silver st. Wood st. Cheapside, goldsmith (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square
Kirkman J. and R. Hollingshead, Liverpool, merchants (Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn
Laidman J. Gravel lane, Surry, hat-manufacturer (Meymott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriars road
Lake J. Hyde street, Bloomsbury, dealer (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho
Lanchester A. St. James's street, milliner [Wyburne and Burke, Craig's court, Charing Cross
Lara A. Minories, haberdasher (Howard and Abrahams, Jewry street, Aldgate
Lavender J. and C. C. Judd, Yeovil, Somerset, seedsmen (Anstice and Cox, Temple
Laycock T. Minories, slop-seller (Wams, Old Jewry
Lazenby L. Parsons Green, Fulham, stock-broker (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Le Breton J. Chelsea, mariner [Foulkes, Langford, and Walford, Southampton street, Covent Garden
Lecomte E. Fetter lane, jeweller [Mayhew, Symond's Inn
Lee H. Halberton, Devon, shopkeeper (Lys, Took's court
Lee T. Poland street, coach-maker [Eastabrook, Haymarket
Lees E. Basinghall street, merchant [Toulmin, Aldermanbury
Lewis T. Nailworth, Glocester [Burroughs, Castle street
Lucas W. Bishop's Castle, Salop, carrier [Gale, Bedford street, Bedford row
Mankin T. Peckham, coal-factor [Harman, Wine Office court, Fleet street
Mann J. Harbury, Warwick, draper (Eyre, Gray's Inn square
Marsden J. Rochester, linen-draper (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court, Gracechurch st.
Mathews R. King's Arms buildings, Wood street, Blackwell hall factor [Williams, Austen Friars
Matthews W. Stone, Stafford, and Phillips, Liverpool, boot-makers [Windle, John street Bedford row
May H. Bristol, corn-factor [Sweet and Stokes, Temple
Maynard T. Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, horse-hair manufacturer [Hylyard and King, Copthall court
Meek B. Cross Keys yard, Southwark, paper and rag-merchant [Kayll, Newington
Merritt W. Mill lane, Southwark, mercht. [Tilson, Chatham place
Messenger W. Mitcham, Surry, stone-mason [Fryett, Millbank street, Westminster
Milburn W. Old City chambers, Bishopsgate street, merchant [Desse and Dendy, Bream's buildings, Chancery lane
Mill G. Bristol, victualler [Jacobs, Bristol
Morton A. Ham common, Surry, corn-dealer (A'Beckett and Weale, Broad st. Golden square
Moulson R. P. Wigan, and P. Fawcett, Manchester, manufacturers (Duckworth, Chippindall, and Denison, Manchester
Mountain J. Pancras, victualler [Jones and Sandell, New court, Crutched Friars
Murphy D. B. Piccadilly, enameller (Hinrich, Cecil street, Strand
Murphy G. Bread street, Cheapside, calico-printer [Adams, Old Jewry
Natali P. Oxford street, shopkeeper [Hart, Pope's Head alley, Cornhill
Neave J. Langham, Dorset, mealman (Blake, Cook's court, Carey street
Nelson W. and R. Morris, Liverpool, merchants (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Nicholson W. Carburton street, silk-mercer (Bousfield, Bouverie street

Nordblad A. and H. Middleton, Hull, merchants (Martin, Hull

Oulton J. Liverpool, drysalter [Blackstock, Temple

Owen T. Manchester, corn-factor (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane

Pagett D. Leicester, grocer (Ware, Gray's Inn

Palser J. Winchcomb, Glocester, engineer [Harvey, Lamb's Conduit place

Pearce C. Old street road, builder (Lamb, St. Swithin's lane

Peck J. Lombard street, stationer [Stevens, Aldermanbury

Pemberton J. Wood End, Stafford, corn-dealer (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury sq.

Percival W. Oxford street, linen-draper (Dobie and Thomas, Crane court, Fleet street

Phillips Sir R. New Bridge street, bookseller (Harman, Wine Office court

Phillips B. Bristol, cabinet-maker [Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's Inn

Philp T. Holborn, printer [Williams and Darke, Princes' street, Red Lion square

Philp R. jun. and W. Gosling, jun. Great St. Helen's, upholsterers (Settree, St. Mary Axe

Piggott R. Rotherhithe, brewer [Hall and Drake, Salters' Hall

Potter J. Kensington, surgeon [Popkin, Dean street, Soho

Poulton C. Reading, cabinet-maker [Debray, Derby, and Scudamore, Temple

Powis T. jun. Southwark, linen-draper [Truwhitt, Lyon's Inn

Quick J. Tiverton, Devon, linen-draper [Lys, Took's court

Rawlins C. E. Bristol, grocer [James, Gray's Inn square

Raynes M. and W. Bawtree, Blue Anchor road, Surry, glue-manufacturers [Dodd, Hart street, Bloomsbury

Reddington N. Bermondsey street, morocco-leather manufacturer [Hoskin, Great Prescott street

Reynolds J. Swansea, tanner [Price and Browne, Lincoln's Inn

Richards J. Budge row, merchant [Wilde, Castle street, Falcon square

Richardson J. Berwick upon Tweed, merchant (Burnett, Middle Temple lane

Risdon J. Huddersfield, top-maker [Evans, Hatton Garden

Roberts E. Hammersmith, bricklayer [Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple lane

Roberts J. Kent road, Southwark, stone-mason [Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard

Robinson H. St. John street, iron-founder [Lowless and Cross, St. Mildred's ct. Poultry

Robinson W. Manchester, cotton-spinner [Ellis, Chancery lane

Robson M. Albemarle street, milliner [Cuppage and Rice, Jermyn street

Roby R. Bucklersbury, warehouseman [Mason and Rogers, Foster lane

Roche J. H. Sudbury, Suffolk, wine-merchant [Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings, Westminster

Rodger J. Sheffield, merchant [Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden

Rolfe W. Lower Edmonton, victualler [Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch

Round J. Dudley, Worcester, cordwainer [Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square

Rowlandson T. J. Bates, S. Rowlandson, E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside, merchants [Nind, Throgmorton street

Russel J. Perry Barr, Stafford, gun-barrel manufacturer [Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Salter J. late of Bath, cordwainer, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench [Morton, Furnival's Inn

Sargent D. Southwark, British wine-merchant [Teasdale, Merchant Taylors Hall

Sarjent S. Bath, china-man [Morton, Furnival's Inn

Sarjent J. Jermyn street, watchmaker [Cuppage and Rice, Jermyn street

Saul T. Manchester, woolstapler [Drew, Bermondsey street, Southwark

Schofield G. Shrewsbury, brazier [Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings

Scott G. and E. Barchard, Fenchurch street chambers, ship and insurance brokers [Kirkham and Co. Shorter's court, Throgmorton st.

Seaton J. Pontefract, York, banker [Coleman, Pontefract

Seaton J. F. Pontefract, banker [Coleman, Pontefract

Seaton R. Pontefract, banker [Coleman, Pontefract

Shand F. Liverpool, merchant [Battye, Chancery lane

Shaw W. B. St. Paul's Church yard, warehouseman [Kirkman, Cloak lane

Sill J. and W. Watson, Liverpool, merchts. [Blackstock, Temple

Simeon M. Bath, lace-merchant [Nethersole and Portal, Essex street, Strand

Simpson J. and T. Fleming, Mark-lane, merchants [Bigg, Hatton Garden

Skrimshire T. Fakenham, Norfolk, school-master [Baxter and Martin, Furnival's Inn

Smedley J. Salford, Manchester, dyer [Milne and Parry, Temple

Smith J. Totnes, Devon, coal-merchant [Palmer, Barnard's Inn

Smith J. Newton, Lancaster, muslin-manufacturer [Milne and Parry, Temple

Smith J. and J. Birmingham, linen-drapers [Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham

Smith R. Chelsea, linen-draper [Young, Vine street, Piccadilly

Smith W. Stratford, Essex, corn-chandler [Meymott, Burrow's buildings, Blackfriars

Soulby J. Barnardcastle, Durham, bookseller [Wharton and Dyke, Temple

Southey R. and T. Fish street Hill, merchants [Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street

Southwood T. Castle street, Holborn, carpet dealer [Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn

Spencer W. Wolverhampton, gun-barrel-manufacturer [Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Squire J. and S. Sawyer, Bristol, merchants [Frank, Hart street, Bloomsbury

Stacey W. Framley, Surry, horse-dealer [Manning, Clement's Inn

Stechert L. Hanover street, tailor [Hinrich, Cecil street, Strand

Stedman J. Hare street, Spitalfields, baker [Kiss, Printer street, Blackfriars

Stokes J. Great Malvern, Worcester, hop-merchant [Pownall, Staples Inn

Strickland T. and T. N. Brickwood, Liverpool, merchants [Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Strickland J. Stourport, Worcester, skinner [Williams, Quality court, Chancery lane

Suter W. Deptford, bricklayer [Cartar, Deptford

Swift J. Commercial road, boot and shoemaker [Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane

Taylor T. M. and J. T. Smedley, Liverpool, merchants [Battye, Chancery lane

Taylor J. Liverpool, merchant [Greaves and Brome, Liverpool

Terry T. Chatham, grocer [Sherwood, Cushion court, Broad street

Thornber W. Monmouth street, grocer [Taylor, Field court, Gray's Inn

Tilley J. Copthall court, insurance-broker [Harman, Wine-office court, Fleet street

Titherington J. Liverpool, merchant [Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool

Toledano, Phineas de Baruck, Great Prescot street, merchant [Evit and Rixon, Haydon square

Tudor R. Liverpool, builder [Meadowcroft, Gray's Inn

Tulloh J. Great Coram street, Brunswick square, merchant [Pickering, Fishmongers' hall, Thames street

Upson J. Great Welnetham, Suffolk, farmer [Bridges, Red Lion square

Vorley R. K. Thrapston, Northampton, shopkeeper [Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn

Ward M. Gosport, spirit-merchant [Alexander and Holme, New Inn

Waterhouse J. Manchester, victualler [Milne and Parry, Temple

Welch J. and J. Sexton, New Compton st. calico-glaziers [Patten, Cross street, Hatton Garden

Westall E. Hungerford, Wilts, tanner [Baxter and Martin, Furnival's Inn

White B. Bow lane, merchant [Reynolds, Castle street, Falcon square

Wiggins S. Cloth Fair, tailor [Castle, Furnival's Inn

Williams T. Newgate street, linen-draper [Hartley, Bridge street, Blackfriars

Williams T. S. Liverpool, merchant [Blackstock, Temple

Williamson G. York, shoemaker [Ellis, Chancery lane

Willoughby D. Strand, victualler [Willoughby, Clifford's Inn

Windsor J. W. Portsea, auctioneer [Naylor, Great Newport street

Winstanley R. jun King street, Cheapside, and G. Hudson, Manchester, warehousemen [Wiltshire, Balton, and West, Old Broad st.

Wood W. A. and A. Manchester, cotton-merchants [Ellis, Chancery lane

Wood W. Lambeth, cooper [Wilkinson and Young, Margaret street, Cavendish square

Woodward T. and T. Relton, Stratford, Essex, dyers [Pullen, Fore street

Young J. Bury street, Bloomsbury, livery-stable-keeper [Adams, Great Russel street

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott T. Market Deeping, Lincoln, innholder, Nov. 21—Allen S. Cardiff, fellmonger, Dec. 15—Alton W. Alfreton, Derby, innkeeper, Nov. 19—Anderson G. and G. H. Eades, Bridge Yard Wharf, Southwark, merchants, Nov 17—Arkinstall H. and S. George, Burslom, Stafford, potters, Nov. 24—Ash J. R. Ormskirk, Lancaster, draper, Dec. 11—Audley W. Bristol, linen-draper, Dec. 1—Banks W. Poultry, hatter, Dec. 11—Bayley J. Manchester, merchant, Dec. 17—Bell J. and R. Atkinson, Bow lane, warehousemen, Nov. 17—Bennell J. Goulstone square, Whitechapel, Builder. Dec. 1—Berry R. C. Salford, Lancaster, merchant Nov. 28 — Binns T. Great Barlow street, Mary le bone, water-closet-maker, and Long Acre, candle-manufacturer, Dec. 8—Bird W. Stone, Stafford, and E. H. Broadfield, Stourport, Worcester, boat-builders, Nov. 20—Blackburn W. Leeds, York, woolstapler, Nov. 14—Blakemore R. Birmingham, tailor, Nov. 17—Branch J. Manchester, broker, Nov. 28—Brickwood J. sen. Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20—Brickwood J. jun. Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20—Brickwood J. sen. and jun. J. Rainier, W. Morgan, and J. Starkey, Lombard street, bankers, Jan 20—Bridge J. and H. Keale, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 23—Brockbank T. Ulverstone, Lancaster, D. Wilson, J. Gillespy, and J. Taylor, Maryport, Cumberland, cotton-manufacturers, Nov. 17—Bryan W. White Lion Court, Birchin lane, merchant, Nov. 3—Bryon W. St. Mary at Hill, merchant, Dec. 12—Ball J. Deptford, victualler, Dec. 1—Burbidge W. Cannon street, umbrella-maker, Nov. 24—Burford J. Whitechapel road, glass-seller, Dec. 15—Chapman J. Moorfields, shoemaker, Nov. 17—Cheyney J. Oxford st. linen-draper, Nov. 17—Chorley J. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 3—Clancy W. St. Mary Axe, merchant, Jan. 1—Clive T. and S. Richardson, Tokenhouse Yard, merchant, Nov. 20—Cobham E. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 17—Cock J. D. and J. Pitchers, Norwich, wine-merchants, Nov. 28—Collett T. Uxbridge, grocer, Dec. 8—Collis T. Union place, Southwark, tailor, Dec. 4—Cooper E. Hendon, Middlesex, carpenter, Dec. 4—Cotterill E. jun. Vine street, Liquorpond street, bacon-merchant, Nov. 27—Coward T. Bath, linen-draper, Nov. 22—Cowper R. Cateaton street, warehouseman, Nov. 17—Cox J. Leighton Buzzard, Beds, corn-merchant, Dec. 11—Cuming T. Castle Court, Birchin lane, merchant, Dec. 1—Davison J. New Brentford, linen-draper, Nov. 1, Dec. 8—Dean R. Bow, baker, Nov. 17—Dean D. sen. and jun. and J. Dean, St. John street, cheesemonger, Dec. 1—De la Cour A. New Lisle street, Leicester square. jeweller, Nov. 27—Dennett G. Gray's Inn lane, Middlesex, cow-keeper, Dec. 8—De Prado J. Lime street, lead-merchant, Nov. 20—Dodds J. Commercial Chambers, Minories, ship and insurance-broker, Nov. 17—Dollman S. Poultry, hatter, Dec. 11—Dollman S. and W. Banks, Poultry, hatters, Nov. 17—Dow J. Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, Dec. 1—Dyer R. Dudley, Worcester, grocer, Nov. 21—Elliot G. Winchester street, merchant, Nov 17—Elliott T. Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor, Dec. 15—Evans P. Hungerford Market, oyster-merchant, Dec. 8—Fenton J. and G. Moore, Rotherhithe street, smiths, Nov. 24—Fly W. and J. Croydon, bricklayers, Nov. 27—Frow T. Mable-

thorpe, Lincoln, innholder, Dec. 19—Gale J. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant, Nov. 27—Gammes C. Axminster, Devon, draper, Dec. 1—Garbers J. C. H. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 17—German J. Aldermanbury, hosier, Jan. 22—Gilbert J. Chiswell street, grocer, Nov. 17—Gill J C. Smallburgh, Norfolk, grocer, Dec. 10—Graff J. and J. D. Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, Nov. 27—Greaves B. Moseley, York, and J. Greaves, Moseley, Lancaster, merchants, Nov. 28—Haffenden G. and T. Newcomb, Basinghall street, warehousemen, Nov. 24—Hallen W. Wolverhampton, woollen-yarn manufacturer, Nov. 23—Harcourt W. Norwich, linen-draper, Dec. 10—Hartley J. Manchester, grocer, Dec. 4—Hawkey J. Piccadilly, army-accoutrement-maker, Nov. 27—Hackford W. London street, victualler, Nov. 17—Hirst J. Bristol, grocer, Nov. 28—Hobbs T. R. Mary le bone Park, music-master, Dec. 11—Holland J. Cheapside, haberdasher, Dec. 11—Hopkins S. Leeds, merchant, Nov. 22—Hudson J. B Hackney Grove, merchant, Nov. 27—Hunt T. Bristol, butcher, Nov. 22—Ibbetson S. Ludgate hill, silk-mercer, Dec. 4—Jackson S. R. Birmingham, button-maker, Dec. 11—James H. St. Mary Axe, merchant, Dec. 15—Johnson W. and N. Browne, Fish Street hill, grocers, Nov. 13—Jones H. Skinner street, cheesemonger, Dec. 1—Joyce R. Lamb's Conduit street, tailor, Dec. 1—Joyson J. Stourport, Worcester, hop-merchant, Nov. 20—Kauffmann C. H. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant, Nov. 27—King J. King street, Covent Garden, silk-mercer, Nov. 27—King T. Gosport, grocer, Nov. 22—Leigh T. Foxtenton, Lancaster, dealer, Nov. 27—Leroux H. J. Canonbury square, Islington, builder, Nov. 17—Levy J. H. Haydon street, Minories, merchant, Nov. 17—Lindell W. Leeds, York, spirit-merchant, Dec. 8—Lengridge R. and G. Pringle, Painsher, Durham, colliery-undertakers, Nov. 27—Levell J. Colchester, grocer, Dec. 4—Lye E. L. Bath and Warminster, carrier, Dec. 3—Lye G. and E. L. Bath and Warminster, carriers, Dec. 3—Macleod W. Upper Crown street, Westminster, army-agent, Dec. 15—Main R. Greenwich, floor-cloth-manufacturer, Nov. 20—Makeham J. Upper Thames street, cheesemonger, Nov. 24—Mallalieu G. Salford, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Nov. 27—Mammett M. Birmingham, grocer, Dec. 1—Metcalf J. New London street, Crutched Friars, merchant, Nov. 27—Moody H. Saltfleetby, Lincoln, jobber, Nov. 13—Morgan W. Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20—Morris J. Portsmouth, baker, Dec. 13—Morton W. Lutterworth, Leicester, grocer, Dec. 10—Newton J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 13—Normington J. St. Martin's le Grand, silk-trimming-manufacturer, Dec. 1—Norris J. Portsmouth, confectioner, Dec. 13—Oates E. Leeds, York, drysalter, Nov. 27—Oswald T. Berwick on Tweed, baker, Dec. 12—Palmer G. Plymouth, haberdasher, Dec. 4—Parkinson G. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Nov. 27—Paterson T. Nicholas lane, underwriter, Dec. 1—Patterson J. Woolwich, grocer, Dec. 22—Payne J. West square, Surry, army contractor, Nov. 8—Payne T. Ashford, Kent, grocer, Nov. 27—Payne W. Great Carter lane, Doctors' Commons, druggist, Dec. 8—Pearson G. Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 24—Perkins J. and G. Bethell, Oxford street, woollen-drapers, Dec. 1—Phillips T. Plough court, Lombard street, merchant, Nov. 15—Pilkington W. G. Bawtry, York, innholder, Dec. 5—Popplewell J. and J. Jepson, Laurence Pountney lane, brokers, Dec. 15—Porbrick W. Glocester, linen-draper, Dec. 8—Rackstraw P. Tottenham Court road, cabinet-maker, Dec. 4—Rainier J. Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20—Reed R. Caroline Mews, Bedford square, stable-keeper, Dec. 1—Reed T. Bishopsgate street, cheesemonger, Dec. 11—Reeve R. and D. W. Jones, Vere street, stationers, Dec. 1.—Remington J. St Ives, Huntingdon, liquor-merchant, Dec. 4—Roberts D. Chester, ironmonger, Dec. 7—Robins W. L. T. Bartlett's Buildings, scrivener, Nov. 27—Rome D. Liverpool, cabinet-maker, Nov. 30—Rose J. sen. and jun. Symon's Wharf, Tooley street, provision-merchants, Nov. 17—Sault W. South Moulton street, calenderer, Nov. 10, Dec. 12—Sayer J. Sherston, Wilts, linen-draper, Nov. 19—Scott J. Godmanchester, Hunts, farrier, Nov. 30—Shaw J. Lancaster, and G. Shaw, Kingston, Surry, merchants, Dec. 12—Shawford W. C. Nottingham, iron-merchant, Nov. 28—Shill, S. Bristol, watch-maker, Nov. 21—Simmons B. late of Newcastle street, Strand, shoemaker, but now a prisoner in the King's Bench, Dec. 22—Spencer A. Basinghall street, woollen-draper, Dec. 15—Spilsbury C. Angel Court, Skinner street, printer, Dec. 8—Spring R. Caistor, Lincoln, mercer, Dec. 10—Stamford E. York street, flour-factor, Nov. 20—Stainforth T. Sheffield, cutler, Nov. 16—Stapleton T. Sheerness, shopkeeper, Nov. 30—Starkey J. Lombard street, banker, Jan. 20—Steedman G. and J. M'Lean, Lamb street, potatoe-merchants, Dec. 1—Steers S. Chapman Place, St. George's in the East, builder, Dec. 11—Steevenson T. Snow's Fields, Bermondsey, woolstapler, Nov. 17—Stuart C. Berwick street, Westminster, tailor, Nov. 27—Sunderland J. Busker, York, corn-dealer, Nov. 23—Symons J Cheapside, baker, Nov. 24—Tooke I. and A Todd, Strand, wine-merchants, Nov. 24—Troutbeck W. H. Minories, victualler, Nov. 13—Tubb W. and J. H. A. Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nursery-men, Nov. 24—Tucker W. sen. Exeter, merchant, Dec. 11—Tuthill C. Norwich, merchant, Nov. 28—Wall T. Bristol, brewer, Dec. 6—Waller T. Lambeth, tallow-chandler, Dec. 1—Wallis J. Croydon, tailor, Nov. 20—Waters B. Finch lane, broker, Dec. 11—White T. jun. Stroud, Kent, coal-merchant, Dec. 1—White T. Southwark, haberdasher, Dec. 8—Wild J. Manchester, brewer, Dec. 8—Wilkins J. and T. Lacey, Basinghall street, factors, Dec. 4—Williams L. Nicholas lane, merchant, Nov. 24—Williams B. Liverpool, linen-draper, Dec. 21—Wrangham W. Seething lane, money-scrivener, Nov. 27—Wright C. Aldgate, tobacconist, Nov. 17—Young G. and G. Gleanie, Budge row, merchants, Dec. 8.

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from Nov. 5 to 10.

TOTAL, 13,325 quarters.—Average, 85s. 10½d. per quarter or 2s. 6¼d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from Nov. 10 to 16.

TOTAL, 14,5[illegible]0 sacks.—Average, 84s. 11¼d. per sack, or 4s. 6¼d. per sack lower than last return.

Average of England and Wales, Nov. 10.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	100	2	Barley	46	5	Beans	53	6
Rye	53	3	Oats	28	11	Pease	54	11

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white per quarter	70	84	102
—— red	63	78	96
—— foreign	60	76	98
Barley, English	34	40	47
Malt	56	65	78
Oats, Feed	26	29	32
—— Friezland	27	32	35
—— Poland	28	33	39
—— Potatoe	34	38	41
—— Foreign	—	—	—
Beans, Pigeon	48	54	58
—— Horse	40	44	51
Pease, Boiling	40	54	60
—— Grey	46	48	54
Flour, per sack	85	—	—
—— Seconds	75	80	—
—— Scotch	74	78	—

	s.	s.	s.
Tares, per bushel	6	7	8
Turnip	30	34	38
Mustard, brown	14	16	17
—— white	9	11	12
Canary, per qr.	76	82	88
Hempseed	50	52	54
Linseed	70	84	90
Clover, red, per cwt	52	75	98
—— white	50	70	80
—— foreign, red	55	84	105
—— white	54	76	92
Trefoil	38	44	50
Carraway	44	46	48
Coriander	28	32	34

American Flour 60s a 62s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - - £50 a 54, a —.
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £15 15s. a —.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	74	a	80
—— good	70	a	73
—— ordinary	67	a	69
East India, white	76	a	84
—— yellow	70	a	75
—— brown	70	a	75

MOLASSES 34s. 6d. a—s. 0d.

REFINED SUGAR.

Double Loaves	130	a	145
Hambro' ditto	110	a	120
Powder ditto	108	a	116
Single ditto	100	a	112
Canary Lumps	98	a	108
Large ditto	94	a	96
Bastards, whole	72	a	74
—— faces	76	a	83
—— middles	75	a	77
—— tips	70	a	73

GINGER.

Jamaica, white	82	a	200
Barbadoes, ditto	75	a	80
—— black	70	a	75

RICE, *Bonded.*

Carolina	24	a	26
Brazil	26	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine	75	0	a	85	0
Good	70	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	65	0	a	69	0
Triage	30	0	a	50	0
Jamaica.					
Fine	75	0	a	85	0
Good	60	0	a	74	0
Ordinary	40	0	a	59	0
Triage	20	0	a	39	0
Mocha	300	0	a	600	0
Bourbon	90	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	60	0	a	70	0
Java	90	0	a	100	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

Trinidad and Carraccas	90	0	a	100	0
Plantation	65	0	a	80	0

SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.

Nutmegs	18	0	a	24	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	6	a	11	6
Mace	36	0	a	42	0
Pepp. white	5	3	a	—	0
—— black	2	5	a	2	6
Pimento	2	0	a	—	0

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 46s. 4d.

Sugars have been flat this month, and may be bought 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Rice has been a little in demand, at an advance of 1s. per cwt.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS	£	s		£	s
Kent	6	0	a	7	[illegible]
Sussex	5	10	a	6	18
Essex	0	0	a	0	[illegible]

POCKETS	£	s		£	s
Kent	7	0	a	9	10
Sussex	6	0	a	7	12
Farnham	12	0	a	14	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

	Nov.	Wheat s		Wheat s	Barley s		Barley s	Oats s		Oats s	Beans s		Beans s	Pease s		Pease s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lincoln	16	84	a	96	38	a	48	32	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Canterbury	17	75	a	110	40	a	47	32	a	38	52	a	56	50	a	5
Lewes	17	100	a	108	44	a	45	30	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	17	60	a	100	40	a	58	28	a	37	54	a	62	48	a	6
Ashborne	17	84	a	110	47	a	50	28	a	34	52	a	62	—	a	—
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	20	78	a	92	40	a	44	20	a	30	40	a	55	—	a	—
Louth	21	85	a	95	32	a	38	21	a	26	50	a	59	—	a	—
Sandwich	21	84	a	103	40	a	46	30	a	38	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	21	90	a	102	44	a	48	26	a	32	56	a	60	—	a	—
Uppingham	21	90	a	98	45	a	49	23	a	28	48	a	56	—	a	—
Newbury	22	91	a	115	38	a	40	28	a	40	50	a	60	53	a	5
Devizes	22	90	a	116	36	a	46	29	a	35	56	a	64	—	a	—
Reading	17	80	a	110	38	a	48	24	a	31	54	a	63	58	a	—
Swansea	14	107	a	—	44	a	—	26	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley	17	94	a	110	36	a	46	24	a	34	50	a	63	50	a	6
Maidenhead	14	96	a	165	40	a	45	32	a	40	50	a	57	55	a	—
Salisbury	13	98	a	114	40	a	47	28	a	32	60	a	68	—	a	—
Penrith	13	92	a	—	46	a	—	26	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	13	72	a	94	38	a	44	20	a	26	48	a	50	—	a	—
Basingstoke	14	96	a	112	40	a	48	30	a	34	50	a	60	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Warminster	17	94	a	118	45	a	47	31	a	36	68	a	74	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon (exclusive of duty).

	s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	8	9	a	9	6
—— Spanish	5	0	a	5	2
Hollands Gin	8	0	a	8	6
Rum, Jamaica	4	6	a	6	9
—— Lew. Isl.	3	8	a	4	6

	s	d		s	d
Mol. Spirits, British	13	10	a	14	0
—— Irish	0	0	a	0	0
—— Scotch	0	0	a	0	0
Spirits of Wine	24	0	a	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER, 1810.

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

1810. OCT.	*Wind.*	*Pressure* *Max.*	*Min.*	*Mean.*	*Temperature.* *Max.*	*Min.*	*Mean.*	*Weather.*	*Eva.*	*Rain.*
1	S	30,12	29,86	29,990	62,0°	55,0°	58,50	gloomy	—	
2	S	30,20	30,12	30,160	64,5	52,0	58,25	fine	.095	
3	S	30,25	30,25	30,250	62,0	44,0	53,00	gloomy	—	
4	S	30,28	30,25	30,265	65,0	42,0	58,50	fine	.160	
☾ 5	S E	30,25	29,93	30,090	62,0	46,0	54,00	fine	—	
6	S E	29,93	29,74	29,835	62,0	50,0	56,00	cloudy	.160	
7	S E	29,74	29,72	29,730	59,0	42,0	50,50	gloomy	—	—
8	S	29,78	29,72	29,750	62,5	51,5	57,00	fine	.145	.065
9	E'	29,78	29,76	29,770	62,5	48,0	55,25	cloudy	—	
10	E'	29,80	29,76	29,780	56,0	52,5	54,25	cloudy	.170	.015
11	N	29,80	29,80	29,800	55,0	43,5	49,25	clear	—	
○ 12	N	29,80	29,75	29,775	54,0	42,0	48,00	fine	.130	
13	N	30,06	29,80	29,930	51,5	36,5	44,00	fine	—	
14	S E	30,21	30,06	30,135	54,5	36,5	45,50	fine	.130	
15	S E	30,21	29,93	30,070	54,0	46,0	50,00	cloudy	—	
16	S E	29,93	29,44	29,685	54,0	47,0	50,50	cloudy	.165	
17	S	29,44	29,00	29,220	60,0	50,0	55,00	cloudy	—	
18	W	29,20	28,91	29,055	53,0	50,0	51,50	rainy	.170	—
19	S''	29,40	29,14	29,270	56,0	42,0	49,00	rainy	—	—
☽ 20	S	29,32	29,25	29,285	55,0	45,0	50,50	rainy	.155	—
21	S	29,32	28,76	29,040	56,0	42,0	49,00	rainy	—	—
22	S W''	29,78	28,45	28,615	60,0	52,0	56,00	rainy	.105	—
23	W''	29,20	28,78	28,990	53,0	46,0	49,50	rainy	—	3.920
24	W	29,95	29,20	29,375	52,0	42,0	47,00	cloudy	.190	
25	N	30,33	29,95	30,140	50,0	32,5	41,25	fine	—	.060
26	S	30,44	30,33	30,385	48,5	30,5	39,50	fine	.110	
27	Var.	30,44	29,62	30,035	44,0	30,0	37,00	cloudy	—	
● 28	S W	29,62	29,21	29,415	47,0	36,0	41,50	cloudy	.150	.210
29	N	29,52	29,21	29,365	40,0	31,0	35,50	cloudy	—	
30	Var.	29,85	29,52	29,685	40,0	32,0	36,00	cloudy	.105	—
31	S	29,85	29,61	29,730	44,0	32,0	38,00	rainy	—	.415
			Mean	29,703		*Mean*	48,83	*Inch*	2,140	4.685

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure, 29.703—maximum, 30.44 wind S.—minimum, 28,45 wind S.W''.—range, 1.99 inches.

The greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, is .75 of an inch, which was on the 24th.

Mean temperature, 48°.83—maximum, 65°. wind S.—minimum 30°. wind var —range 35°.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, is 23.° which was on the 4th.

Spaces described by the barometer, 8.70 inches—number of changes, 12.

Rain, &c. this month, 4.685 inches.—Number of wet days, 7.—Total rain this year, 30.955 in.

The quantity of water evaporated from the surface of water, exposed to the rays of the sun and wind, is 2.140 inches.—Total this year, 29.455 inches*.

WIND.

Calm	N	N E	E	S E	S	S W	W	N W	Variable
0	5	0	2	6	11	2	3	0	2

Total number of observations, 31—number of brisk winds, 2—boisterous wind, 3.

* The reporter has not been a little embarrassed to account for the unusual admeasurement of rain for the four preceding months, until he examined the rain funnel during a heavy shower. The rain which fell upon the frame that supports the funnel, was observed to make its way between it and the conical part of the funnel, and by that means got into the vessel beneath; this was occasioned by the cement (which was made of common mortar and served to keep the funnel steady) becoming in part loose; but this defect has been obviated, by using equal parts of plaster of Paris and good hair mortar, mixed with water to render it of a proper consistence. This composition is completely impervious. Fortunately, a friend (who has recorded the fall of rain at Manchester upwards of twenty years, and whose accuracy may be depended upon) has been so kind as to supply the defect.

The true fall of rain for the months of June, July, August, and September, are as follow:—June, 1,900 inch; July, 5,500 inches; August, 5,000 inches; and September, 1,900 inch. These corrections, added to the rain of the present month and the preceding ones of the year, will give the quantity as specified above.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR OCTOBER, 1810.

Conducted by Mr. J. Gibson, Laboratory, Stratford, Essex.

1810. OCT.	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Evap.	Rain.
1	E	29,88	29,58	29,730	69°	43°	56,0	fine	.31	
2	N E	29,88	29,87	29,875	69	42	55,5	fine	—	
3	E	29,89	29,77	29,830	69	43	56,0	fine	—	
4	N W	29,77	29,75	29,760	67	42	54,5	fine	.22	
☾ 5	E	29,75	29,58	29,665	65	44	54,5	fine	—	
6	N	29,58	29,57	29,575	61	44	52,5	foggy	—	
7	W	29,57	29,56	29,565	67	46	56,5	fair	.19	
8	E	29,57	29,57	29,570	67	50	58,5	fine	—	
9	E	29,57	29,49	29,530	62	53	51,5	fair	—	—
10	N E	29,50	29,49	29,495	60	51	55,5	cloudy	—	
11	N E	29,54	29,50	29,520	60	42	51,0	cloudy	.32	
○ 12	N E	29,57	29,54	29,555	56	32	44,0	fine	—	
13	E	29,75	29,57	29,660	55	34	44,5	fine	—	
14	N	29,77	29,75	29,760	58	39	48,5	fine	—	
15	E	29,75	29,56	29,655	56	40	48,0	fine	.36	
16	E	29,56	29,37	29,465	57	44	50,5	fine	—	.49
17	S E	29,37	29,07	29,220	65	55	60,0	showery	—	—
18	S W	29,40	29,07	29,235	63	46	54,5	showery	—	—
19	S E	29,44	29,40	29,420	60	53	56,5	cloudy	.41	.29
☽ 20	S W	29,40	29,35	29,375	63	47	55,0	rainy	—	.91
21	S E	29,37	29,07	29,220	61	55	58,0	rainy	—	.30
22	S W	29,27	29,07	29,170	59	47	53,0	windy	.53	
23	W	29,30	29,27	29,285	56	42	49,0	fine	—	
24	N W	29,67	29,30	29,485	52	36	44,0	fine	—	
25	N W	29,86	29,67	29,765	50	32	41,0	fine	.32	
26	Variable	29,87	29,80	29,835	50	38	44,0	fine	—	
27	N E	29,80	29,39	29,595	48	36	42,0	fine	—	—
● 28	S W	29,39	29,28	29,335	51	34	42,5	rainy	.14	.92
29	N W	29,44	29,28	29,360	43	30	36,5	cloudy	—	—
30	N W	29,59	29,44	29,515	43	27	35,0	fine	—	
31	S W	29,59	29,43	29,510	45	33	39,0	rain	.19	.27
			Mean	29,533		Mean	50,11	Total	2.99in.	3.18in.

RESULTS.—Prevailing winds, easterly.—Mean height of barometer, 29.533 inches—thermometer, 50°.11.—Total of evaporation, 2,99 inches—rain, 3,18 inches.

Notes.—6th, Foggy morning. 8th, Foggy morning. 9th, A shower in the morning. 12th, A stratus in the marshes at night—moon extremely bright. 13th, White frost. 17th, A heavy shower of rain in the morning. 19th, Misty morning—wind high during the day. 20th, Clear morning—afternoon, wind boisterous with rain. 22d, Wind very high in the morning—continued all day to blow quite a gale. 23d, Morning fine and calm. 28th, Rainy morning. 30th, A considerable shower of snow about six o'clock A. M. 31st, Hoar frost.

Prices of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, and Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for November, 1810.

Atlas Fire and Life Ass.	10s. per share dis.
Hope Ditto . . .	5s. a 10s. do. do
Grand Junction Canal .	£290 a 292 do.
Huddersfield Ditto .	33 a 35gs. do.
Grand Surry Ditto . .	£72 a 74 do.
Basingstoke Ditto .	40 a 43gs. do.
Lancaster Ditto .	£26 a 27 do.
Kennet and Avon Extension to Bath, &c. . . .	£7 do. pm.
Old Union Canal .	97 a 99gs. do.
Grand Union Do. .	6gs. do. pm.
Stamford and Boston Ex. Do.	6s. a 8s. do. do.
Weald of Kent Do. . .	9s. a 10s. do. do.
Seaton and Bridgewater Do.	2s. a 4s. do. do.
Grand Western Do. .	£2 do do.
Southern Do. . .	16s. a 23s. do. do.
Southampton and Salisbury Do.	£22 a 24 do.
East London Water-Works	88 a 102gs. do. pm.
S. London Water-Works	£23 a 25gs p. sh. pm.
West Middlesex Do.	30gs. a £41 do. do.
Kent Do. . .	£44 a 51gs. do. do.
Borough and Southwark Do.	£93 a 94 do.
Golden-lane Brewery £80 sh.	58 a 64gs. do.
Do. Do. £50 do.	42gs. a £58 do.
Auction Mart . .	51 a 56gs. do. pm.
London Institution . .	60gs. do.
Surry Do. . . .	£23 a 24 do.
Vauxhall Bridge	£5 a 10 do. dis.
Strand Do. . .	£7 a 13 do. do.
Shoreham Docks & Harbour	12s. a 18s. do. pm.
Highgate Archway	£4 5s a £4 15s. do. do.
Shooter's Hill Do. . .	4s. a 10s. do. do.
Day Newspaper . .	£4 do. do.
Gas Light and Coke . .	30s. a 35s. do. do.
Cattle Life Insurance .	5s. do do.

FORTUNE & Co. Stock-Brokers and General Agents, 13 Cornhill, & LEWIS WOLFE and Co. Change Alley.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Date.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 pr.ct. Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr.ct.	Long Ann.	Omnium	Impl. 3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns.	Irish 5 pr ct	S. Sea Stock.	S. Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchqr Bills.	St. Lotty. Tickets.	Cons. for Ac.
Oct. 22	253	66½ a ¾	65⅞	82¼	100	17 15/16	5⅝ *Dis.*	Shut	Shut	—	—	65⅜	180	25 *Pm.*	10 *Pm.*	—	66¾
23	253½	66⅝ a ⅞	65⅞	82⅝	100⅜	18	5⅜ *Dis.*	—	—	97⅜	—	—	182	24 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	67
24	—	66⅝ a 67	66	82⅝	100¼	18	5⅜ *Dis.*	—	—	97	—	65⅝	185	23 *Pm.*	9 *Pm.*	—	67
25	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	253¾	66⅞ a ½	66	82⅝	100¼	17 15/16	5½ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	186	24 *Pm.*	10 *Pm.*	—	66¾
27	—	66¾ a ½	65⅞	82½	100⅛	17 15/16	5½ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66¾
29	—	66⅝ a ⅜	65½	82⅜	100	17⅞	5⅝ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66¾
30	254	66⅜ a ⅝	65¾	82⅜	100	17⅞	5½ *Dis.*	—	6	—	71¾	—	183	25 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66¾
31	—	65⅞ a 6½	65⅜	82¼	99¾	17 13/16	6⅛ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	65⅛	182	25 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66⅝
Nov. 1	—	65⅞ a 6⅛	65¼	81⅞	99⅝	17 11/16	6⅜ *Dis.*	63½	—	—	—	—	—	25 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66⅝
2	—	66⅛ a ⅜	65½	82⅛	99¾	17 13/16	6 *Dis.*	64	—	—	—	—	182	26 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66½
3	252¼	66¼ a ⅜	65½	82⅛	99⅞	17¾	5⅞ *Dis.*	—	—	97½	71¾	—	—	26 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	66⅜
5	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	251¾	66¼ a ⅝	65¾	82⅜	100	17⅞	5⅝ *Dis.*	64¼	6 1/16	97½	—	—	—	26 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	66¾
7	249½	66⅜ a ⅝	65¾	82⅜	100	17 13/16	5⅝ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	65⅝	181½	27 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66⅝
8	249½	66⅝ a ⅜	65¾	82⅜	100	17 13/16	5⅝ *Dis.*	—	6 1/16	97⅝	—	—	181½	27 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66⅝
9	—	66½ a ⅜	65⅝	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 *Pm.*	11 *Pm.*	—	66⅝
10	249	66½ a ⅝	65¾	82⅜	100⅛	17 13/16	5⅝ *Dis.*	—	6	—	—	—	180½	28 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	66⅝
12	249½	66⅝ a ¾	65⅞	82½	100¼	17 13/16	5½ *Dis.*	—	6	—	—	—	180	28 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	66¾
13	249	66⅝ a ⅞	66	82⅝	100⅜	17 13/16	5⅜ *Dis.*	64⅜	6 1/16	—	—	65½	181	—	13 *Pm.*	—	66⅞
14	248	66¾ a 7	66⅛	82½	100⅜	17 13/16	5¼ *Dis.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	67
15	248	66⅞ a 7⅛	66¼	82⅝	100⅜	17⅞	4⅞ *Dis.*	—	6 1/16	97⅝	—	—	181	26 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	67⅛
16	247	67 a ⅝	66¼	82⅝	100½	17⅞	4⅝ *Dis.*	64⅞	—	—	—	—	182	26 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	67⅜
17	—	67⅝ a ⅜	66¾	82⅝	100⅝	17⅞	4⅛ *Dis.*	65¼	6 1/16	—	—	—	—	28 *Pm.*	15 *Pm.*	—	67⅝
19	245	67½ a ⅜	66⅝	82⅝	100⅝	17 13/16	—	65¼	—	—	—	—	—	28 *Pm.*	15 *Pm.*	—	67½
20	245½	67½ a ⅛	66¾	82⅝	100½	17⅞	4½ *Dis.*	65¼	6⅛	97½	—	—	183	28 *Pm.*	16 *Pm.*		67½

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